

CHINA STILL PUTS
RELiance IN THE
HELP OF LEAGUE

Japanese Offer to Negotiate Over
Return of Shantung Is De-
clared to Be Direct Result
of Pressure From Without

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England, (Sunday)—The shingling of the Assembly of the League of Nations, have broken up without China being able to ventilate the question of her relations with Japan in regard to the possession of Shantung. Discussing the matter with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, an eminent Chinese authority stated that Chinese representatives had found the assembly too much engaged with the mechanism of its own domestic organization, including the admission of new members, to make it possible for any serious outstanding problems in international affairs to be discussed.

Disappointment is keen in Chinese quarters that, so far, China has not been able to take any step towards the rectification of the Shantung question in her favor but, even so, the situation is not without hope. The Christian Science Monitor's informant stated. There is still a commission on international jurists set up by the League of Nations and there is still a remote possibility of another and more effective League being formed in accordance with recent pronouncements of prominent American statesmen—a League in which the United States will take her place.

Hands Tied
In the meantime the absence of the United States from participation in the work of the League of Nations, Chinese diplomats think, has made all the difference to the Chinese cause. It is acknowledged that the hands of other powers, such as England and France, are tied by virtue of promises made to Japan during a period when the Allies were in no position to resist her demands, and that now they feel themselves to be under an obligation that they cannot remove from off their shoulders. Under these circumstances, China feels that no direct assistance can be expected from them in releasing Shantung from the grip of Japan, and it is recognized that when the Allies talk of Germany treating international agreements as scraps of paper they must see to it that they themselves treat their own mutual obligations as solemnly binding.

There are treaties and treaties, however, and it is pointed out that even in international law consent given under duress is not considered binding upon signatories. The circumstances under which the Allies were compelled to give their consent to Japan's hold on Shantung are held to be an example of a promise given under duress and it is claimed there is little similarity between the treaty which Germany tore up in 1914 and the agreement by which the Allies bound themselves to stand by while Japan pocketed the Chinese territory originally filched from her by Germany.

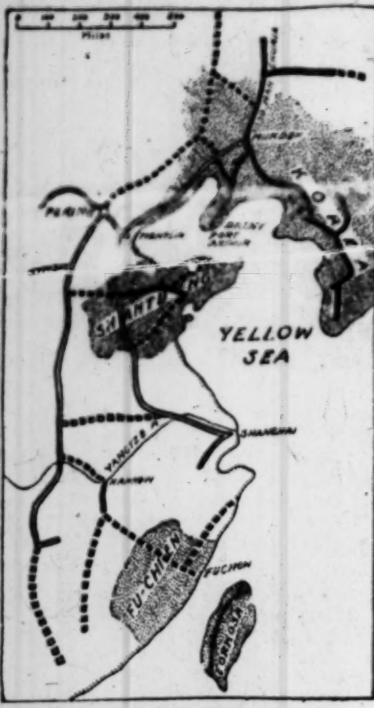
Sympathy with Claim
Despite the position in which the Allies find themselves in regard to Shantung, the Christian Science Monitor is assured that privately the Allied Governments, and especially the British Government, have admitted their sympathy with the Chinese claim and have concurred in the Chinese view as to the morality of the Chinese demand. The pressure of opinion of other governments has already made itself felt at Tokyo, the Christian Science Monitor is assured, and the Japanese offer to negotiate with China over Shantung was a direct result of this pressure.

No other means of securing that Japan shall release her strangle-hold on Shantung is apparent at present, but China still feels confident as to the ultimate efficacy of that method. So far as taking any steps to end the present deadlock, which has prevailed since Tokyo offered to negotiate with Peking regarding the return of Shantung to China, that country still maintains its previous attitude that there is nothing to negotiate about. The simple transfer of Chinese territory back to China is all that is necessary, in Chinese opinion.

BELGIUM RESPONDS
TO APPEAL OF LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Belgium is the first country to respond to the appeal of the League of Nations to make traveling easier by removing passport difficulties. The step taken is not, perhaps, itself of great importance except as a demonstration of a desire to conform to the League's decisions and as a first step in the abolition of irksome formalities preventing free communication between nations. It consists in reducing the fees for the visa required when passing through Belgium to 1 gold franc. What is especially to be noted is the quickness of the decision.

When the League sent out a formal request to carry out its recommendations only a fortnight ago, it asked that proposals should be notified within three months. Belgium has not waited for this period to elapse. Almost immediately it has replied to the League, sending copies of the royal decree fixing the fees at a lower rate.



CHINESE RAILWAYS
JAPANESE RAILWAYS
DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Japan's strangle hold on Peking
Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

WELSH STRIKE WILL
AFFECT ALL MINERS

Reduction of Output by Local
Strikes Will Reduce the
Production on Which Next
Month's Wages Are Based

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England, (Sunday)—The coal trouble in the Rhondda Valley has quickly developed and 50,000 men are now on strike while there is a possibility of the stoppage extending to the whole of the South Wales coal fields. The origin of the trouble was trivial on the face of it. Eleven men were discharged from a colliery. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, because the management alleged their working places had become unremunerative. A strike has followed in support of the demand for their reinstatement. The case of the men is that, as the profits are guaranteed and as an increased production of coal is insistently asked for by the government, any dismissal of men is unjustifiable.

The stoppage will react on the financial position of all the mine workers in the United Kingdom as it will greatly reduce the current month's output on which wages for the next month are calculated, according to the production sliding scale agreed to after the national strike. The possibility that local strikes would have this effect was urged as an argument against accepting the sliding scale, and if the South Wales stoppage continues it will influence opinion against the perpetuation of the rule in a permanent wages settlement, which the Miners Federation and the coal owners are now trying to work out.

On Thursday night a manifesto, signed by the chairman and other officials of the Rhondda district, reviewing the circumstances which have led up to the strike, was drafted for circulation on Friday to all lodges of the South Wales area. The manifesto states that the district is forced to the conclusion that the discharged men are being victimized, and proceeds: "Notice has also been given to other men in this district, and this has constituted a reign of terror. We appeal to you to fight with us to stamp out this victimization. Therefore mandate your delegate to a conference which will be held next week for an immediate down-tools policy throughout the coal field, as injury to one is injury to all. The coal owners have chosen this moment to fight us and therefore we must accept the challenge."

The coal owners themselves declare that there is no justification for these assumptions. The executive of the Welsh Miners Federation have decided to ask the Rhondda strikers to resume work on Tuesday pending a settlement of the dispute.

MORE MONEY ASKED FOR SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Believing that universal public education is the paramount duty of South Carolina, and that the intelligent citizenship of the State demands an immediate strengthening of the public school system, the trustees of the University of South Carolina request the Legislature to make an adequate increase in the provision for the common schools.

WARLIKE TOYS IN LESS DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Wholesalers estimate that 80 per cent of the toys sold in the United States this year were of American manufacture. More toys were imported from Japan than from any other country. It is reported also that the demand for warlike toys is decreasing.

SCHISM THREATENS
FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Congress at Tours Clearly Indicates That Big Majority May Favor Joining Moscow International—Breach Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—It is at once clear that the Socialist Congress just opened at Tours will mark the beginning of schism in the ranks of the party. That there will be a big majority found in favor of joining the Third International of Moscow is already shown. All that is in doubt is the precise number of votes cast for the Lenin organization and the immediate result of the new policy.

The temper of the Communists, who look to Moscow for direction, is very hostile to the more moderate members of the party, who insist on reservations, believing that Russian tactics cannot with any success be repeated in the totally different conditions of France. The extreme majority, in conformity with the instructions of Mr. Zinoviev, mean to expel all those who will not subscribe to these doctrines. This animosity was revealed in the early debates in which threats have been uttered. On the other hand, Socialists who hold to Marxian ideas and resent the interference of Russia in the affairs of the party, have held consultations in which it has been practically decided to cut drift.

Dictatorship Resented
Among those who resent the methods of dictatorship is John Longuet, hitherto leader of the party. Even the extremists are doubtful about expelling him since during the war he was the most advanced Socialist opposed to the continuance of fighting, whereas Marcel Cachin, leader of the extremists, was then a Moderate, voting consistently for war credits.

It is a strange turning of the tables which makes Mr. Longuet too moderate for the majority led by Mr. Cachin. Less passionate members, who are for adherence to Moscow are trying hard to prevent a split and to persuade Mr. Longuet to remain and also their own followers to allow him to remain. But so much heat has been engendered that it is hard to see what compromise can now be made and the unity of the party preserved.

As for the Leninists, they will have a majority of the European parties on their side, including the Italian and German Independents. Indeed the only really big party to remain outside is the British. That European Socialists should go Red is an obviously important political fact, though the practical consequences can hardly be considered at present, since outside these parties the people are less inclined to submit to Moscow rule or to create revolutions than at any time after the armistice.

Victory Expected
The bitterness that is expressed at the Tours congress can indeed only have the effect of definitely weakening Socialist action in France and making of the party comparatively insignificant factor in French political life. There are three factions, each with a motion. The Cachin-Frossard motion is for the unconditional joining of the Third International. The Longuet-Paul Faure motion asks for a reconstruction of the International on more moderate lines which would preserve the autonomy of the national groups.

The third motion presented by Leon Blum is absolutely opposed to the Moscow pretensions and is for the revival of the Second International which fell completely to exercise any influence in the direction of peace. This last motion is doomed to a shattering rejection while even Mr. Longuet will have difficulty in rallying a respectable number of supporters. Reports of the delegates from the various branches represented all point to a complete victory of the Bolsheviks. Unless there is a totally unexpected turn of events schism is thus inevitable.

PALESTINE GAINS BY
FRANCO-BRITISH PACT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—In the interests of historical accuracy, it should be stated that the pact by which London and Paris agree upon the northern boundaries of Palestine was not the result of the recent London conference. It was decided during the months of March and April in the course of negotiations between Alexander Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George. For France, the agreement translates itself as a concession of territory to England. The abandonment of upper Jordan to Palestine, instead of its inclusion in Syria, is not appreciated here.

LIQUOR SELLER SENT TO JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—A sentence of one year in the county jail, with a fine of \$300, was imposed by a district court jury at Lewistown, Montana, on L. B. Jewell, charged with selling liquor. Jewell had operated a cafe here which was raided by officers, who found liquor.

KRAUTHOFF MOTIONS
DENIED BY COURT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Justice Feeney, on Dec. 24, denied the petition of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Krauthoff, in their suit against the Attorney-General et al. for an injunction restraining the further publication and distribution of a special edition of a Boston paper, and also denied the motion to make it a party defendant in the Krauthoff suit.

PARLIAMENT WINS
SOLID ACHIEVEMENT

Recent Session Outstanding for
Large Amount of Legislation
Passed and for the Prime
Minister's Striking Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—Parliament has been prorogued before the holidays after all. The last few days have witnessed a remarkable pressure of business which culminated in 22½ hours of continuous session. It was not until a quarter of midnight on Thursday that "Black Rod" summoned the House of Commons to the House of Lords to hear the Lord Chancellor read the King's speech. The session thereby closed, which has lasted since February 10, will be remembered for its exceptionally large amount of legislation. Over 80 measures have received the royal assent, chief among them being the Government of Ireland Act, the Agriculture Act, the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act.

In addition to the heavy legislative program carried through this session, there has been the coal strike, which demanded a considerable expenditure of energy on the part of the government; there have been long and delicate negotiations with Leonid Krassin for the resumption of trade with Russia—a project which, as Sir Robert Horne now announces, is likely to succeed in the near future; and, in addition, there has been a long series of peace conferences, either at Paris, San Remo, Boulogne, Spa or London, and the delicate negotiations with the French Government over the question of the German indemnity and of the eastern question, the latter having been rendered still more difficult by the Greek volte-face.

Respite Hoped For

The record of achievement on the part of the government, both on the floor of the House at Westminster and outside, will compare favorably with that of any session, if not of any parliament of modern times, for sheer solidity of achievement. Lobby feeling tends to hope that when the next session begins on February 15 there may be some respite from the pressure of legislative output and that time may be found for consolidating the ground already covered and for fostering an interplay of departmental activity. The hope is a precarious one. Times are too unsettled, so the more experienced members think, for any such respite. No sooner will Parliament reassemble than urgent questions of finance, employment and foreign trade will clamor for instant treatment.

The 1920 session has been a striking personal success for Mr. Lloyd George, as was also that of 1919. So pronounced is his hold upon affairs that his ministry might be described, not as a coalition of parties from Left to Right, but as a ministry of one party, undefined but palpable—the party of Mr. Lloyd George.

Premier's Strong Position

Only those who have witnessed from close quarters the nature and conduct of cabinet meetings during the last two years are in a position to appreciate how strong is the present Premier's hold over his colleagues. It is true that on such questions as that of the resumption of trade with Russia, both Lord Curzon and Winston Churchill have done their best to spike the guns of their chief, but in that event they have accepted his policy. One of the Premier's salient characteristics in his dealings with his cabinet is his endless patience in reconciling refractory elements and his skill in keeping the team together. Some of his best friends have counseled less patience and a more drastic way with rebel colleagues, but he has not listened.

COTTON REDUCTION DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina—January 3 has been officially announced as "cotton acreage reduction day" for South Carolina by Gov. Robert A. Cooper, in a proclamation in which he urges that on that day all South Carolinians "devote their best thought to the situation, and resolve to meet it, and to prevent a replica of it by united intelligent action."

FRENCH POLICY ON
GREECE DISCUSSED

Improvement Already Noticeable
in Strained Relations Since
British Declaration Against
Revising the Turkish Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Friday)—After Mr. Lloyd George's declaration opposing a revision of the Turkish treaty, there are signs that France will not insist too strenuously on her policy. There is already a noticeable improvement in the strained relations with Greece that followed the return of King Constantine. Semi-officially it is said that it would obviously be regrettable were France to remain isolated in the Orient, and she is bound to sacrifice her particular views in order to safeguard allied solidarity. The newspapers indicate a considerable modification during the last few days.

Interviews with George Rhalhis, the Greek Premier, and Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek War Minister appear, in which the French public is acquainted with the Constantine viewpoint. Mr. Rhalhis insists on the enthusiasm of the Greeks for King Constantine. His own resignation is only a matter of form. Asked if the cabinet will be completed by the addition of Germanophile ministers, he repudiated the idea that Greece has the smallest idea of turning toward Germany. "For 188 years," he said, "our victories have established a new order in Europe. We desire to live in accord with the entente and when the general staff of the army is renewed, we shall choose collaborators above all suspicion."

Armies to Be Visited

The King and Mr. Rhalhis will almost immediately visit the armies, not only in Smyrna, but in Thrace. The army awaits the King impatiently and will continue the task with which the Allies have charged them. The program of the new Chamber of Deputies to meet on January 5 will be to work calmly for a realization of the union and prosperity of Greater Greece.

Asked if Mr. Veniselos might cooperate with the King, Mr. Rhalhis replied that unfortunately Mr. Veniselos had conducted a personal policy against the King. He might return as chief of the party and if he could secure the approbation of the people, the King and the government would incline before him. National union was deeply desired, but without any foreign intervention.

Questioned about the new frontier Mr. Rhalhis replied: "I permit nobody to question our patriotism. It is as great as that of anyone. We are grateful to France and England, and will do all in our power for the execution of the treaties of Neuilly and Sevres."

"The Turkish régime in Greek lands is forever finished. Not one Greek citizen will remain under Turkish yoke."

Government Optimism

Mr. Rhalhis offers to institute a serious inquiry by an international commission into the incidents which provoked the anger of the entente in 1917, for which the King was not responsible. As for the financial situation, Mr. Veniselos had a right to believe that he was authorized to borrow from the bank 300,000,000 drachmas. Italy consented, as did France. Mr. Veniselos had already borrowed 200,000,000 and since his departure another 50,000,000 had been emitted. He believed that a fresh arrangement would soon be possible with the entente.

The ministers of Spain and Holland have already visited the royal palace, and in spite of news which reaches Athens from London, Paris and Rome,

optimism prevails in Greek governmental circles.
As for Mr. Gounaris, he repudiates the description of Germanophile as applied to him. "I am Greek and therefore a friend of the entente," he said. "I am not a friend of the Allies, but I am a friend of the entente." Mr. Veniselos has been told to listen to us. For (he said) Mr. Veniselos was the sole Greek. We are Franco-phile in spite of French policy. Our interests, rightly understood, coincide and because the King is chosen by the practically unanimous voice of the people, France cannot make that a cause of discord. It would be better to see what is our policy before judging it. In any case we count upon time to show that Greece and the entente must march together."

DETAILS OF NEW
TYPE WARSHIPS

United States Secretary of the
Navy Describes Battleships,
Fleet Submarines and Aircraft
Tender Under Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has made public details of the three new ships for the United States Navy now under construction—the new battleships authorized in the 1916 program, the fleet submarines and an aircraft tender.

The battleships, number six, the South Dakota, Indiana, Montana, North Carolina, Iowa and Massachusetts, to cost not more than \$21,000,000 each. They will be 684 feet in length over all, 106 feet extreme breadth and of 33 feet mean draft. Their displacement will be about 43,200 tons, and their shaft horsepower is estimated at 60,000. Their speed will be about 23 knots.

Each battleship will carry 12 16-inch guns in four turrets, 16 six-inch guns in three anti-aircraft gun turrets, two submerged torpedo tubes. They will all be oil burners with electric drive and will carry 70 officers and 1500 men each.

There are three fleet submarines under construction and bids for six more are under consideration. They will be more than 300 feet long each, and of more than 2000 tons displacement. Surface speed is estimated at 20 knots and about half that rate can be made submerged. There will be torpedo tubes in the bow and stern, and three periscopes.

The collier Jupiter is being refitted as an aircraft tender and will be known as the Langley, in honor of Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, the pioneer experimenter in aviation. A landing deck about 525 feet long and with a width amidships of 65 feet will be built about 56 feet above the waterline. A device to facilitate landings and catapults for projecting planes when they take off for flight will be placed on this deck. The funnels will be placed at the side, clear of the flying deck, in order not to interfere with landings. Smoke will always be discharged on the lee side. One pipe near the water if desired and the other will discharge smoke downward through a water spray. Masts will be housed below the flying deck and will carry a radio outfit.

TEACHERS' STAND ON LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—The Montana State Teachers Association at its annual meeting in Billings declined to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, but adopted the report of a special committee providing for the formation of local councils of public school instructors which may be affiliated with any national organization the local council may elect.

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to me that this is a negligible damage to the lake.

"The soil about the Jackson Lake, if my observation is correct, is very similar to that about the Yellowstone, and certainly you will admit that there would be no mud flats because of the quality of the soil around the Yellowstone. I know that there is any quantity of mud where the Yellowstone River enters the lake.

"There is one more point which you state in your letter and also in the bulletin; that the matter of precedent has little weight, and yet in the last paragraph of your bulletin you cite the unfortunate precedent of the dam in Yosemite Park, which was obtained by the grossest misrepresentation of facts. The dam that is being built there today is for power purposes, while the arguments used were almost wholly humanitarian, to relieve the awful drinking water situation in San Francisco. Now we are reliably informed that the water from that dam will never be turned into the mains of San Francisco.

Precedent Cited

"If this dam is placed in the Yellowstone Park it will simply add one more precedent to the commercialization of the national parks, and as yet I must confess I am not convinced that the need of the citizens of Montana is so great that this dam must be built until all other reasonable means have been exhausted. The dam in Yankee Jim Cañon, you say, would hold the flood water for a little less than a week and it has been my observation that the height of floods in rivers seldom lasts more than two or three days. This is true in the Ohio Valley, where I lived, and I know that in the mountainous country, where the streams are less sluggish, the period of floods is even shorter than where the river gradient is low. It seems to me that the information you have given us on the Yankee Jim Cañon shows conclusively that more good would be accomplished by a dam built there than at the mouth of the Yellowstone, because it would help to check the floods from the Lamar and Gardiner rivers, and there is twice as much water in the river at Yankee Jim Cañon than at the mouth of the Yellowstone Lake.

"As I have stated before in previous letters to you, let us get all the facts before making a move which will jeopardize our national parks and your statement that information concerning construction of a dam in the park could not be obtained shows that we do not have all of the facts, and therefore to pass legislation without them it seems to me to be premature."

ATTACK ON Y. M. C. A. CAUSES SURPRISE

Institution Is Declared to Have the Confidence of Both Protestants and Non-Protestants All the World Around

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Criticism of the Y. M. C. A. by Pope Benedict XV is met with the following comment from James A. White, general secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America:

"The attack of the Pope on the Y. M. C. A. comes as a surprise to the Protestant world. In many sections the 'Holy Father' is considered quite liberal.

"The world war is still fresh in our memories with its necessary camps and cantonments in America and elsewhere. The religious and welfare work made a tremendous appeal. Sectarian barriers were broken, and we supported the various welfare organizations as good citizens. Agents of these organizations went with our men to all parts of the world, and rendered truly wonderful service.

"Suddenly there broke forth, like a mighty explosion, criticism which shook the Y. M. C. A. to its very foundation. Ministers, editors and lecturers everywhere took hold of the cudgel. Investigations were begun. It was noted that the same stories appeared everywhere about the same time. This aroused suspicion. This suspicion still exists. If facts have not been secured wholly to substantiate it, that this cudgel was handed to the public by the Knights of Columbus.

"Naturally a reaction set in. The loudest in denunciation of the 'Y' took up its defense. Confidence in the 'Y' has been reestablished and the institution holds a large place in the affections of the Protestant and non-Protestant world around.

"It is a known fact that in the camps and cantonments the 'Y' hut was the rendezvous of large numbers of (Roman) Catholic young men. More war 'roll' cards of (Roman) Catholics were signed in 'Y' huts than in 'K. C.' huts.

"Our men are back home now. They are not going soon to forget the large ministry of the Y. M. C. A., given ungrudgingly to (Roman) Catholics as well as Protestants. This enunciation from the Pope is an effort to break down the tremendous pull of the 'Y.' It will fail."

HOME GIVEN FOR SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
GAINESVILLE, Texas—The former home of Joseph Weldon Bailey of Texas, former United States Senator, has been donated by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dougherty, to the City of Gainesville for a high school building.

UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION

Federal Commission Reports Long List of Trade Practices and Combinations Which It Considers as Wholly Indefensible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Trade practices which constitute unfair competition, in the opinion of the Federal Trade Commission, are discussed at length in the annual report of the commission, just made public. The report explains, incidentally, that the commission rarely concerns itself in matters where competing firms appear to be struggling for advantage and where the public interest is not concerned; and also that it makes no attempt to serve as a detective bureau and has no power to proceed directly in cases of profiteering.

The usual procedure, it is explained, is to gather representatives of various industries in order that they may decide for themselves what methods of competition are unfair. This, for instance, was done in the creamery, rebuilt typewriter, celluloid, macaroni and butter industries. Enticement of employees, espionage, false advertising, price discrimination and false testing were only a few of the many practices discovered in the creamery business which were considered unethical. Sale of typewriters as "rebuilt" when they had received only superficial repairs; sale of rebuilt machines as new, and guarantees which cannot be made effective were found common in the rebuilt typewriter business.

The celluloid industry was found to be based on misrepresentation to a considerable degree, and macaroni was found in slack-filled packages and falsely labelled. Subsidizing of jobbers' salesmen, price discrimination and other unfair methods were also discovered in the macaroni business. False weights were reasonably common in the butter trade.

Practices the Commission Condemns

The commission thus lists in its report common business practices which are among those it has condemned: Misbranding of fabrics and other commodities respecting the materials or ingredients of which they are composed, their quality, origin, or source. Adulteration of commodities, misrepresenting them as pure or selling under such names and circumstances that the purchaser would be misled into believing them to be pure.

Bribery of buyers or other employees of customers and prospective customers to secure new customers or induce continuation of patronage. The payment of bonuses by manufacturers to salesmen of jobbers and retailers in selling their goods; and making unduly large contributions of money to associations of customers.

Procuring the business of trade secrets of competitors by espionage, by bribing their employees or by similar means. Procuring breach of competitors' contracts for the sale of products by misrepresentation or by other means. Inducing employees of competitors to violate their contracts or enticing away employees of competitors in such numbers or under such circumstances as to hamper or embarrass them in business.

False Statements About Competitors

Making false or disparaging statements respecting competitors' products, their business, financial credit, etc. The use of false or misleading advertisements. Making vague and indefinite threats of patent infringement suits against the trade generally, the threats being couched in such general language as not to convey a clear idea of the rights alleged to be infringed, but nevertheless causing uneasiness and fear in the trade.

Widespread threats to the trade of suits for patent infringement arising from the sale of alleged infringing products of competitors, such threats not being made in good faith, but for the purpose of intimidating the trade. False claims to patents or misrepresenting the scope of patents. Intimidation for the purpose of accomplishing enforced dealing by falsely charging disloyalty to the government.

Tampering with and misadjusting the machines sold by competitors for the purpose of discrediting them with purchasers.

Trade Combinations

Trade boycotts or combinations of traders to prevent certain wholesale or retail dealers or certain classes of such dealers from procuring goods. Passing off of products or business of one manufacturer for those of another by imitation of product, dress of goods, or by simulation of advertising or of corporate or trade names. Unauthorized appropriation of the results of a competitor's ingenuity, labor and expense, thereby avoiding costs otherwise necessarily involved in production.

Preventing competitors from securing advertising space in newspapers or periodicals by misrepresenting their standing or other misrepresentation calculated to prejudice advertising mediums against them. Misrepresentation in the sale of stock of corporations. Selling rebuilt machines of various descriptions, rebuilt automobile tires and old motion picture films slightly changed and renamed as and for new products.

Harassing competitors by false requests for estimates on bills of goods, for catalogues, etc. Giving away of goods in large quantities to hamper and embarrass

small competitors; and selling goods at cost to accomplish the same purpose.

Maintenance of Resale Prices

Sales of goods at cost, coupled with statements misleading the public into the belief that they are sold at a profit. Bidding up the prices of raw materials to a point where the business is unprofitable for the purpose of driving out financially weaker competitors. Loading, selling at cost, or leasing for a nominal consideration pump and tank outfits to dealers on condition that they be used only for the distribution of the product of the particular manufacturer. Loans or leases of other equipment under similar conditions.

The use by monopolistic concerns of concealed subsidiaries for carrying on their business, such concerns being held out as not connected with the controlling company.

Intentional appropriation or converting to one's own use of raw materials of competitors by diverting shipments.

Giving and offering to give premiums of unequal value, the particular premium received to be determined by lot or chance, thus in effect setting up a lottery.

Any and all schemes for compelling wholesalers and retailers to maintain resale prices on products fixed by the manufacturer.

Combinations of competitors to enhance prices, maintain prices, bring about substantial uniformity in prices, or to divide territory or business.

VAST WATER POWER PLANS PROJECTED

Total Developments for Which Licenses Have Been Applied Would Exceed United States Supply Now by 40 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Waterpower developments for which licenses have already been applied through the Federal Power Commission will put 12,259,110 horsepower at the disposal of industry and agriculture in this country, if all plans are carried out, according to information made public by the commission yesterday.

The largest development yet contemplated is that along the Colorado River, in Arizona and Utah, where 3,000,000 horsepower will be made available, it is expected. All told, 129 applications for permits or licenses have been made to the commission, the smallest project being one of only 10 horsepower for a colony of summer cottages in the Wyoming mountains.

On the other hand, the Colorado River project's enormous power will accomplish much for the improvement of the semi-arid regions of the southwest, it is believed. The development will utilize the waters of the Colorado through a total drop of 2650 feet, more than half a mile.

Arizona in Lead

Arizona, New York and California lead in the horse power developments projected, the first with 3,613,200 in six projects, the second with 2,512,200 in 13 projects and the third with 2,460,600 in 35 projects. Washington with 13 projects involving 1,081,000 horsepower, is next in line, and Montana, with 10 projects for 506,000 horsepower, is fifth. Others where development will exceed 100,000 horsepower are Oregon, New Jersey, Alabama, Arkansas and Idaho. In addition to all these is a project jointly involving New York and Pennsylvania, to develop 206,800 horsepower, and one involving Arizona and California, to develop 126,000 horsepower.

This total power development, the commission asserts, will probably exceed by 40 per cent the total power development in the United States at present, and would supply power for 20 cities the size of Chicago. It is one-third more than the total waterpower which can be developed in all France, and fully 50 per cent of the total developed waterpower of the world.

Total Investment Large

At an estimate of \$100 per horsepower, the projects would involve a total investment of over \$1,200,000,000, and most of them, it is said, will actually be carried out. Some of the larger ones, however, will be extended over a period of years. The commission's view is that the applications signify a movement of capital toward waterpower as a reconstruction measure and that this is important, in view of the depression in industrial, building, agricultural and other lines. The commission points out that the increasing difficulty of obtaining coal makes power development the only alternative, and that this has been appreciated abroad as well as in this country. Great Britain, it is said, is investigating power possibilities, and nine projects in the Scottish Highlands are expected to develop 183,500 horsepower about the equivalent of 1,850,000 tons of coal per annum. France has under way projects to develop 7,665,000 horsepower, all told, within 15 years, and Italy contemplates large reservoirs in the Alps and the Apennines by which to impound water for industrial uses.

NEGROES RETURNING TO FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
RALEIGH, North Carolina—Reports from eastern North Carolina indicate that the Negroes very generally are returning to the farms, some as landowners and others as tenant farmers. High wages took them from the farms in the last few years in large numbers, but now that wages are being made in many industries, especially in the lumber mills, the Negro is going back to the farms.

TARIFF AID FOR FARMERS OPPOSED

Emergency Bill Passed by House Is Not Expected to Make Much Headway in Senate—Views on New Revenue Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The tariff is one of the important policies on which party lines have become greatly confused. While the Republican Party may claim on the whole to be, as it has been, the party of protection, and the majority of Democrats are still for a low tariff, the questions of locality and of interests are much more determining factors than is mere party policy.

The tariff has been brought to the fore in this session of Congress, in the first instance, because of the agricultural predicament of the country and the demand that something be done to protect the farmers. The hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, interrupted by the holidays, have been taken up with the presentation of testimony concerning agricultural commodities. When January 6, proposals for a tariff on oils and chemicals will be heard, and, after that, other commodities will have their day before the committee, until it is in possession of sufficient data to draft a new tariff law to be introduced at the opening of the special session which President-Elect Harding is expected to call.

Emergency Bill in Aid of Farmers

The opinion of prominent Republicans on the committee is that the new revenue law should provide for the repeal of the excess profits tax and the reduction, perhaps the repeal, of surtaxes. Some members favor a sales tax of some nature, perhaps one on luxuries, proposed by David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury. It is not expected that the new tariff law will do more than raise about \$600,000,000, twice as much as is derived under the Underwood act, now in operation.

Aside from the big tariff bill which is engaging the attention of Congress, there is the emergency tariff bill in aid of the farmers which got through the House and will come up in the Senate today, which is regarded as unobtainable by many of the able men in both houses and as unlikely to make much headway in the Senate. Interesting indications of the views by the representatives from different sections of the country on the tariff were disclosed when it was under consideration in the House.

Henry T. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, who led the opposition to the bill, made the point that England, under a system imposing tariff for revenue only, had become the clearing house of the world; also that this country had now become a creditor nation, exporting more than it imported. Payment in gold is impossible by these countries, and "we propose now to put up the bars and prevent them paying us in goods," he asserted.

Warning by Financial Institutions

"Already the great financial institutions of the country, headed by the National City Bank, are warning the Republican Party against increases in the tariff which will accentuate the exchange differences between this country and other countries. Half of our exports consists of farm products. By cutting off the foreign demand, you cannot increase the home consumption of farm products, and this bill may lead in the immediate future to retaliatory tariffs, tariffs which may be reflected in this country in fewer and fewer orders, and in mills running on less and less time."

The attitude of many of the members, regardless of the vote, was expressed by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio, one of the most careful students of financial questions in the House, who said that "no one could intimate that this was a scientific effort at tariff legislation. If there is any justification for the passage of the bill at all, it must be on the basis of an emergency. As a remedial measure to protect our products from importations from Europe at cheap labor costs," he conceded, however, "it will win my support as a temporary relief measure until a tariff measure can be brought in. We are in the process of readjustment, known in the business world as liquidation. Everybody should assist in getting away from the war basis of abnormal cost of production."

Getting Back to Normal

Referring to the suffering incident in getting back to normal, Mr. Fess said: "This is precisely the situation of the farmer, only he will suffer more poignantly because less able to bridge over. This is especially true of the small farmer, the tenant and the stock-raiser. It is a most unfortunate situation. While this suffering is inevitable, its causes are well known, and its results need not be more than temporary, if we do not make the blunder of attempting to continue a war scale. While it is claimed that the fall in prices will amount to between \$2,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 loss, it is change in price rather than value and must be, as I see it, marked off as so much loss, due to the method of financing the war. Most of our basic industries are solvent. Our fiscal institutions are sound. We have the largest production in food-stuffs. The real trouble is in the augmented costs due to war financing. Upon every hand we note a marked increase in labor efficiency, which is one of the most hopeful symptoms of the future. Our wealth is intact and only awaits the application of sound business principles again. In my opinion we should guard against the clamor for unwise legislation at such

a period. It can at best be merely palliative and will only defer the day of accounting if we refuse to see the real situation."

Mr. Fess regarded the clamor from the cotton sections and the West for the revival of such government agencies as the War Finance Corporation as unnecessary and unwise.

ANDREW LEFEBVRE STATES HIS POLICY

Former War Minister in Alarmist Speech Before Chamber of Deputies Alleges Germans Have a Secret Armament

PARIS, France (Friday)—Andrew Lefebvre, former Minister of War, today completed his speech begun last night in the Chamber of Deputies, in which he explained the differences with his Cabinet colleagues which brought about his resignation and gave his reasons for insisting on two years' service with the colors while the other Ministers favored a period of from 12 to 18 months. Today he gave further reasons, saying that it was the German laboratory that France had to fear more than anything else.

"That is what we ought to keep under control," declared Mr. Lefebvre. "We should prevent the laboratory from giving a weak German army a powerful weapon of surprise."

The new War Minister, Flaminius Raiberti, replying to his predecessor, said he was in accord with Marshal Foch and Marshal Petain in advocating a reduction of the period of military service and lightening the army budget. He announced that the Germans had destroyed and delivered 385 cannons and that 4000 more were in the course of delivery.

George Leygues, the Premier, took the floor again today and recalled that France held bridgeheads on the Rhine which she was supposed to give up in 15 years only if Germany executed the Treaty of Versailles. He added to the statistics given by Mr. Raiberti, saying that of the 30,000 motors and 18,000 airplanes Germany possessed after the signing of the armistice she had delivered 25,000 motors and 16,000 airplanes.

Mr. Tardieu Intervenes

Andrew Tardieu interrupted the Premier to ask if it were not a fact that the Franco-American treaty not having been ratified and the Franco-British treaty being non-effective for that reason, France, according to the Treaty of Versailles could hold the left bank of the Rhine until Germany executed the treaty terms.

To this Mr. Leygues replied: "It is quite true that we no longer are in the position we were in 1914—menaced by a sudden attack. We are on the left bank of the Rhine; we hold the bridgeheads. The Germans cannot maintain a single soldier in the zone of protection, and that is a perpetual provision. The bridgeheads we hold we are called on to abandon in 15 years if the treaty is executed, but if the treaty terms are not carried out we will continue to hold them."

In his speech last night Mr. Lefebvre said: "I believe Germany still has 200,000 machine guns." He affirmed also that the Krupps had continued working under intense pressure, turning out field guns, after the armistice and until the Peace Treaty's commission of control was installed.

New Krupp Gun

"What kind of gun is this?" Mr. Lefebvre asked. "We know from documents found on battlefields that the German 77 of the new model of 1916 was not satisfactory. Is it logical to suppose that Krupp after the armistice continued to make unsatisfactory pieces? No; Krupp was working upon a new gun, one that would use the new projectiles which we found left behind when the Germans were abandoning the left bank of the Rhine. They were much more carefully made than the ordinary 77 shells. The cases were marked 'For the experimental batteries.'"

"They were able to get away guns, but not all the shells, and we never have seen one among the 17,000 or 18,000 we took. Where are they?" Mr. Lefebvre also affirmed the existence of two machine guns, one for airplane use, firing 1500 shots a minute, and another for use against tanks and low-flying aircraft.

"The day I left the Ministry," he said, "we had destroyed from 142,000 to 150,000 machine guns, but among all these there was not a single sample of either of the machine guns to which I have alluded. Does not this show singular power of dissimulation? Should this not make us uneasy?"

Mr. Lefebvre declared that Germany could make war whenever it pleased her to do so.

Lieut.-Col. Jean Fabry, who was a member of the French War Commission to the United States, replied to Mr. Lefebvre:

"Germany cannot come back," he said. "When a country, after 44 years of victorious preparation, could not wage a winning war, it is idle to think that, defeated she can have better success."

PLANS READY FOR BIG DAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
EL PASO, Texas—Plans have been completed for the construction of a dam across Rio Verde 40 miles from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, which will be two or three times as large as the dam which furnishes water for the City of San Luis Potosi, and the volume of water will be about 15 times as great. Hundreds of landowners are supporting the enterprise, as they intend to use the water for irrigation.

STATE DEPARTMENT CHANGES PROPOSED

First Step Recommended by Mr. Colby Is to Establish Single Grade of Executive Below the Assistant Secretaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Radical changes in the character of the State Department will be made if the present Congress accepts the recommendations which have just been made by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, for the reorganization of the department.

The political realignment of the world and the world rivalry for markets and raw materials have suddenly thrust upon the State Department a burden which, it is said, compels a thorough reorganization of the department along new lines. With this in view the old plan of operations in the department has been undergoing close scrutiny for many months and Congress soon will take up the whole program.

Secretary Colby's letter conveying the department's appropriation estimates for next year intimates that the existing situation cannot continue. The position of chief of bureau is now difficult, if not impossible, to fill with a competent person at the existing statutory rate of compensation for that office, he declares. The secretary proposes to abolish the three separate grades of "chief of bureau," "officer to aid in important drafting work," and "temporary officer," and to substitute in their place one grade, "officer to aid in important drafting work."

Core of the Plan

By drawing up a schedule of compensation for this single grade on the basis of the capacity needed for the work and the importance of the duties it is hoped a way will be found out of the present difficulty. By placing these three grades under the one general designation, and by giving more adequate compensation, the proponents of the reorganization plan at the State Department hope to get additional officers and to supplement the existing staff of experts with enough trained personnel to meet the requirements of the foreign political and trade problems facing the department.

This increase in the number of officers to be selected because of their knowledge and experience in certain fields, is the very core of the reorganization plan. Upon it is said largely to depend the degree to which the State Department will be able to meet its tasks and responsibilities for the rest of the present administration and under the incoming administration.

Business Men Interested

While the movement for reorganization has grown up spontaneously within the department, it is admitted in official quarters that business men from all parts of the country are directly interested in seeing the department equipped to get for them at least as much information about foreign trade and foreign affairs as is at present available to their competitors in other countries. The policy of some of America's chief competitors for foreign trade, in organizing, directing and financing the policy and personnel of their foreign offices with an eye to efficiency in the world trade contest, has not been overlooked by American business, and it is understood that representations on this subject have been repeatedly made.

In the proposed reorganization of the department, the officers to aid in important drafting work would be charged with the entire responsibility of directing the several geographical and other divisions of the department, with their various political and technical sections. The work of analyzing and studying foreign political and trade conditions would also devolve directly upon these officers. Each would be an expert in his field and responsibility and opportunity for initiative would be given to him accordingly.

Inadequacy of Salaries

Under the present limitations imposed upon the State Department by Congress, the compensation for officers to aid in important drafting work ranges from \$2500 to \$4500, and under the appropriation for temporary officers only four can be paid at the rate of \$4500, three at the rate of \$4000 and 10 at the rate of \$3500. In the present plan of organization there are 15 people paid from this temporary fund who are performing the duties of drafting officers, many of whom out of devotion to their work have rejected tempting offers from business houses at greatly increased salaries.

The salary situation is considered even more acute in the office of the Secretary of State, wherein the under-secretary receives an annual salary of \$7500, the assistant secretary \$5000 and other assistant secretaries and the director of the consular service receive \$4500 each—salaries which require that the department look around for men who can practically contribute their time and services.

Under the reorganization it is proposed to increase the salary of the under-secretary to \$10,000 and the salaries of the assistant secretaries of state and the director of the consular service to \$7500.

The essential merit of the plan of having only one bureau chief grade in its elasticity, it is stated. It would enable the department to arrange its geographical divisions and technical divisions according to the shifting political lines in other countries, and would give more leeway in promoting an officer from one position to another as occasion warranted.

The existing arrangement of bureaux and divisions in the department

is a result of a slow development during the years before the war and was arranged to meet the needs of America's service and foreign business at a time when the enormous complexities caused by the war were only vaguely adumbrated. The present situation in foreign trade and foreign politics has become a matter of serious concern to the United States and the brunt of the problem has to be borne by the State Department because that is the only channel through which foreign governments have their official dealings.

The State Department and the Department of Commerce are trying to meet the situation until the State Department is reorganized by maintaining close touch with each other in matters of foreign trade, and unusual efforts are being made by the State Department to keep the Department of Commerce acquainted with the needs of the foreign trade situation. The necessity of reorganization has been urged on Congress by the State Department since before the entrance of the United States in the war. The movement to obtain from the present Congress at least the opening wedge of reorganization, in the shape of the creation of a single grade of executive officer below the office of assistant secretaries of state, is the first constructive step in the direction of reorganization that seems likely to succeed.

WORKERS REFUSE TO UNLOAD LIQUOR

Labor Federation Protests to President of Chile Against Efforts to Force Unloading

SANTIAGO, Chile—One of the first official acts of President Arturo Alessandri, who assumed office on Thursday, was to receive a petition from the Chilean Federation of Labor protesting against the alleged attempts of the League for the Defense of the Wine Industry to force northern port workers to unload liquors. The Labor organization already had adopted a resolution, effective on January 1, to refuse to unload liquors, whether of home or foreign manufacture.

This decision was brought before the Senate by Senator William Edwards, who asked for an official declaration of the government's attitude with regard to "liberty in commerce" in view of the Federation's action.

In defending the wine industry, Senator Edwards said that a distinction should be drawn between "wine" and "liquor." He declared that a real campaign was developing in Chile against alcohol and wine. He asserted that the importation of alcohol and its sale at bars could be prohibited, but that it was not admissible to adopt measures which would "ruin a national industry, prejudice workers in this line of employment and perhaps force a transformation of industry."

BUENOS AIRES TO HAVE STAPHANGERS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Straphangers are about to appear in Buenos Aires for the first time as a result of a decree just issued by the city council permitting a maximum of six persons to stand in a street car after all the seats are occupied. The laws of the city always have forbidden passengers to stand in the aisles and only six persons are permitted to ride on the platform, so that street cars in Buenos Aires have not been equipped with straps. As soon as all seats are occupied and six persons are on the platform, the conductor rings the signal bell four times, whereupon the motorman turns a handle that exposes the word "completo," or "filled," on the front of the car. It is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, for anyone to board a street car on which the word "completo" is hung out.

This law has worked a hardship on women and children, especially during rush hours, as the six persons on the platform invariably are men, it then being a police offense for a woman to board the car.

Under the new decree of the city council, six women or children may stand in the aisle of street cars, in addition to the six persons on the platform, and when it is raining there may be one standing passenger for each pair of opposite seats.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN DEBATES ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—A group of Stanford alumni who have had business experience in Mexico, have in cooperation with Stanford University and the National University of Mexico, established an annual intercollegiate debate in Mexico for the "Medal of Stanford University."

The debate, which is open to students of the schools of jurisprudence of the Mexican Republic, will be held each year in the City of Mexico during the month of July. It is to be an extempore discussion modeled on the annual Joffre debate between Stanford and the University of California. The subject to be debated each year must relate to Hispanic-American countries and to the relation between these countries and the United States, the purpose of the debates being "to encourage the study of problems of Hispanic-American countries and of the relation of those countries to each other and to the United States, and to bring about a better understanding between them."

GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-pointed snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
THU I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Louisiana Bird Reserve

With the gifts of large tracts of marsh land lying along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to the State of Louisiana by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation, a permanent, protected home for the wild life of this region, as well as a safe resting place for all migratory wild fowl passing twice each year up or down the Mississippi Valley, is assured. Sixty-thousand acres in this region were given to the State of Louisiana some years ago by Edward Avery McIlhenny, the "father of wild-life conservation in the South," and Charles Willis Ward. This month the two foundations above mentioned added 79,300 acres as the gift from the Sage organization, and 85,000 acres from the Rockefeller group, totaling 164,300 acres, which with the reservation already in possession of the State, brought the total up to 224,300 acres. Negotiations are now being made by Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana, and M. L. Alexander, commissioner of the Louisiana State Department of Conservation, for the purchase of 95,700 acres more which will give a total of approximately 500 square miles to the State in one strip about 75 miles long on the gulf coast and with an average width of seven miles.

Not only does this great step assure for all time the preservation of the winged wild life of this district, so far as it is humanly possible to preserve it, but it marks the salvation from complete extinction of one of the most beautiful of all New World birds—the American egret. This bird, whence come the plumes called "egrettes," once in great demand by women as hat ornaments, but now forbidden by federal law, first attracted the attention of Mr. McIlhenny, in 1886, when he saw these birds, plentiful in his childhood, disappearing from the huge tract of swamp and marsh lands owned by his family on the gulf shore. He observed that the plume hunters had virtually destroyed these birds, and he set about restoring them to their native haunts.

Mr. McIlhenny constructed a large cage early one spring, and after three weeks' search, found two nests containing four each of these egrets. Put in the cage, which was some 30 feet square and high, the young egrets rapidly became accustomed to the presence of the boy who had rescued them. He released them when other wild birds started southward on the fall migration. The following spring they returned, and have been going and returning ever since.

The cage has been torn down long since, but there are now some 1500 pairs of these beautiful, snow-white birds coming to the heart of the tract, recently given by the state, to breed under the protection of the federal law now gives them. Recently several hundred pairs were shipped to a similar state reserve in Florida, there to be kept for a year, and then released, in the belief that they would return to their new home with the northward migration the following spring. If this effort of nearly 40 years ago had not been made to save the egrets from extinction, they doubtless would have been gone forever, and, in addition, the saving of them has drawn other birds there until a rough estimate by agents of the Louisiana State Department of Conservation places the total number now nesting at each season at more than 100,000.

The population of this wonderful bird city, the largest in the world, ranges from the large black-crowned night herons to tiny song sparrows, and from the rare anhinga, or "snake bird" to the ever-present coot, or "mudhen." Of the land birds, there are song-sparrows, marsh-sparrows, blackbirds of at least three varieties, woodpeckers, meadowlarks, screech owls, sparrow hawks, mockingbirds and a dozen varieties of the shy warblers, some of which are present only in the migrations. All varieties of ducks known to the Mississippi Valley stop there spring and fall in their north or south movements, and the teal, as well as the rare and beautiful wood-duck nest there every spring. All the herons known to the United States visit this pond, and the majority of them have been found nesting there. Two varieties of rails, both kinds of gallinules, and a number of waders are either migrants or lay their eggs freely in the rushes and weeds on or on the shore.

Hundreds of photographs have been

made of these birds and thousands of words written by nature students from the flat-bottomed john-boats which can be poled to within a few feet of the nests before the birds will take flight. The store of knowledge of these shy flyers has been tremendously increased by the work of this one man in the midst of the Louisiana swamp, and the conservation department is now preparing to make the whole vast tract available and convenient to nature-lovers, nature-students and photographers. No dreams of any kind are allowed in any part of the reservation, except those carried by the dozen or more agents of the department, who constantly patrol, either on horseback or in motor-boats, the entire bird reserve.

A house suitable for the accommodation of students and photographers will be constructed, and blinds are being built in various parts of the preserve from which photographs may be made of the birds unaware of the presence of man. Arrangements will be made for transportation from New Orleans or from New Iberia, by boat or on horseback to the heart of the preserve.

MAKING GOOD AS AN INDIAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

By capitalizing what he once considered his principal handicap, Chief Caupolican, singer, lecturer and writer, has made a "heap big" reputation and a good income. It didn't happen all at once, however, but required a good many years and hard knocks to teach the chief that he could succeed as an Indian if not as a white man.

The boy, a son of the chief of the Araucanian tribes of Chile, was adopted by his mother's family who were French. He was taken to southern France when a child and grew up among white children, went to French schools and in his early teens attracted the interest of friends by his clear soprano voice. He was sent to Paris to study music and there spent some of his happiest days. He was developing his voice and dreams of an operatic career. But the dreams were soon rudely shattered. The funds came abruptly to an end. Then came the struggle to realize his ambition, the fight for mere existence often, yet always with the hope that he might go on with his studies.

Caupolican came to America and sang for a time as a choir boy in various cities. He had been given the name of his mother's people and was called Emile Barrangan. He was a dark, homely child, with a pair of fine black eyes and a strong soprano voice as his only charms. It was while singing in a church in Omaha, Nebraska, that he attracted the attention of Frances Hodgson Burnett and inspired one of her stories, about an ugly little choir boy.

Already he knew the tragedy of the half-breed. Though a soloist, he had been placed in a back row of the Omaha choir because he was so homely. A handsome, flaxen-haired youth in the front seat used to move his lips when Emile sang, and for a time usurped the credit for the ugly boy's voice. But when the French-Indian proceeded to defend his laurels by a physical contest in the back alley, the angel-faced lad promised to keep his mouth shut while Emile sang.

Soon his voice changed and his choir days were over. He went to San Francisco and began to study music, but his other now needed his support, and he gave up his studies and went to sea. On the strange ship, with a crew of rough sailors, the half-breed was again the alien. Not for his dark, foreign face, now, but for his bright, boyish dreams. His interest in a better mode of living made him obnoxious to the low men about him. But his French forthrightness and his Indian stoicism stood him in good stead. He was self-confident, imaginative, strong and agile. He could defend himself with his fists and he could make books take the place of friends. These were compensations of the mongrel. At length, his strength, his skill, his songs and stories, won the respect of his mates. And when they left him to himself he read Shakespeare and dreamed alone with the sea and stars.

Finally he became quartermaster in the merchant marine, saved his money and went to New York, still cherishing his old dream of an operatic success. He sang in churches, in a few minor musical productions, and went to France for a season or two of opera. But the handicap of race was still upon him. His figure was short and squat for an operatic star, he was still homely, he was obviously foreign, and though he had a French name he looked like an Indian. Managers distrusted him. He was still the half-breed.

It was then that he decided to acknowledge openly his father's race to advertise it, in fact, and be the Indian that he looked like. He now took the name of his famous warrior ancestor, Chief Caupolican, dressed in Indian costume and prepared an Indian song and lecture act with which he drew a top-notch salary in vaudeville. He also lectured on the South American Indians, appearing before commercial clubs and literary and historical organizations of various sorts. He found it an easy matter to book with lecture bureaux and he also, ironically enough, found operatic engagements open which were not to be had when he was seeking them most earnestly.

Caupolican has written some interesting verse on Indian themes, has translated English and French songs into his native tongue, and he is at work on a history of the Indians in Chile. The chief has a large circle of white friends to whom he is a really good Indian. An Araucanian motto which he has adopted and which illustrates something of his personal philosophy, is translated: "I live, I love, I pay; my arrow points are keen."

THE INFLUENCE OF WORDS ON MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A singer pours forth phrase after phrase of exquisite music. Waves of sound echo through the hall. And yet the people in front say, "Oh, but we couldn't hear the words!" That when one is singing music which has been composed to express certain words, it is advisable to speak the words as clearly as possible without detriment to the music, every one must admit, but a world of meaning lies in that little phrase, "without detriment to the music."

Where music is concerned, the value of the musical phrase must be the first consideration of its inter-

ENGLAND TO TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

By special permission of Mr. John Drinkwater

Once—in the day of our meridian song
And young armadas—on your Bohemian hill
An older fame suffered an alien wrong
Where arms again blasphemed a people's will.
And freedom slept among your heroes then,
Sculptured on White Mountain, till a theme
Of the unforgetting music called again,
And sovranty was where had been a dream.

Fortune, for all our wisdom, we can shape not,
Being free, we yet are kinsmen of the blind,
The snares of our own hearts we can escape not,
Our bravest end is fortitude of mind—
But Masaryk knows, Bohemia knows, that thence
The spirit of man walks in magnificence.

May, 1920.

The verses "England to Tzecho-Slovakia" were first spoken by Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Tzecho-Slovak matinee given at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, England, on June 1, 1920.

preter. Rhythm is the kernel of music. Even the comedian of the music hall, who comes upon the boards with fuddled nose and tramps up and down the stage as he warbles about "Father laying the carpet on the stairs," realizes that the rhythm of his song must be preserved or it will never win the favor of the gallery. No matter what jests the lines of the hold, the chorus is first of all rhythm, and on the catchiness of this rhythm the song will stand or fall. Such a comedian, therefore, will speak the words of the verse regardless of tune, treating the refrain alone as "music." In short, he will show by the different treatment that he metes out to verse and chorus, that he regards words and music as two opposing attributes, one of which has to take a subordinate place if full justice is to be done to the other.

"But," it will be said, "the method of a comedian who caters for a music hall audience is no criterion of what will produce the greatest effect on an audience of a different kind." Perhaps not; yet he may be a broad exponent of a state of things which analysis will reveal elsewhere. Singers go to different trainers for musical comedy or grand opera because in the one the words are of paramount importance, and in the other the music. The fact that the words of musical comedy must be heard greatly influences the composer who has to write the body of his song for the medium voice, as it is difficult for singers to enunciate clearly on high notes. The composer of grand opera can regard the voices of his singers more as he would regard a musical instrument, getting the utmost value of compass and tone to blend with his orchestral effects. It is the main sense of his words that he interprets musically, whereas the musical comedy composer suffers from a certain arbitrary domination imposed by the text. The advantage from the musical point of view is all with the former method.

Of all the arts, music is in itself most nearly exempt from the yoke of literal interpretation. Music is free to soar to the heights of the empyrean in search of abstract beauty. It is true that she has now and then a nite message to speak, and by accepting the bondage of words has acquired the gift of direct appeal, but her rhythms and moods are henceforth dictated to her, and if, besides this, she has to think of the acoustic properties of the words, she may find the fetters gall.

One regrets, however, that the words of some operas are so poor, and is not sorry when the singers leave them rather to be guessed. The old cantabile method of singing made it a point of honor for a singer to put the beauty of tone first, because on that depends beauty of phrasing. To run any risk of marring the musical phrasing by close attention to the words would have seemed to the great singers of old an insult to music.

When Wagner started writing his own librettos he, as their author, naturally treated the words with consideration, and from Wagner onward, much music may not unfrequently be described as glorified recitation.

In the old days the relation between words and music was almost onomatopoeic. The composer would take a word and give it musical illustration, as for instance in Handel's well-known air, "I rage, I melt, I burn," in which Polyphemus burns up and down the scale to such an extent that one can almost see the flames dancing! Music of this sort may be said to illustrate the words. Whereas modern music accompanies the words, leaving the final expression to them.

Perhaps in no form of music is the relationship of words and music so satisfactory as in that of lied-writing. When Schumann, Schubert, Franz Liszt or Loewe set out to put music to a Heine lyric, they achieve a result as satisfactory as that of the old folksong. One feels as if words and music grew together. So, in a way, they may have done, since these composers are happiest when treating of the lyrics which in Germany are household words, familiar to every child. They must have heard the Heine and Goethe lyrics daily singing in their ears and, when they came to pen the songs, they were putting down famil-

lar fancies which were like a part of themselves.

It would be impossible to imagine a more perfect blend of two arts than that in Schubert's "Asra," Schumann's "Ich hab im Traum geweiht," Schubert's "Am Meer," Liszt's "Es muss ein Wunderbares sein," Jensen's "Lehn deine Wang an meine Wang," and many others. But it will be noted that all these were written to piano accompaniment, and that no strain is put upon the singer who with a little skill can speak the words clearly without detriment to the music. In short, they are perfect examples of song. The composers recognize the fact that words give to music the direct appeal. The simple forms of art are not necessarily those of least value; but it seems probable that except in its simpler forms, words are apt to prove hampering to music.

MEN WHO STAY AT HOME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In a certain town, and at about the same time each morning, a man may be seen advancing, with the air of one who knows definitely where he is going and what he is going to do, from the residential toward the business section. As he approaches the post office and some eight or ten stores, he is likely to take from his pocket a small slip of paper; this he scrutinizes attentively, and it seems to govern his subsequent movements. Ordinarily he goes first to the post office, and then in turn to three or four of the stores, emerging from some of them, those that are run on the cash and carry plan, with packages that may reasonably be assumed to contain food, and with which he returns to the residential district. Once a week, when the Happy Hour Theater changes its program of movies, he stops and studies the photographs with which the motion picture theaters whet the appetite of the public.

This man is said to be an author. At any rate he stays at home when other men are out and about their business. Because he thus stays at home it devolves upon him to do the family marketing; and because he is able to exchange good money for produce it is assumed that he is somehow or other capable of making a living.

Now this may very well seem an ideal way to begin the day. It provides a brisk walk in the open air, his list in his pocket; a little pleasant social exchange, as well as the mere necessary traffic in foodstuffs with each tradesman; gentle exercise of the arithmetical faculty, as in computing his change, and of memory, as in keeping track of local fluctuations in food values and remembering which of these friendly and sagacious tradesmen, according to his individual sense of the higher morality and the immediate expediency, charges less than the others for some particular commodity. An egg is an egg and a penny is a penny; if Grocer X charges, for example, \$1.76 a dozen whereas Grocer Y, further down the street, charges only \$1.75 a dozen, the street-wise man will remember thrifty Dr. Franklin, and earn a penny. These prices are figurative, but they serve to illustrate.

I am this man, one of the few survivors from that earlier period when it was quite the customary thing for the head of the house (or perhaps more accurately the cave) to do the marketing. He did it, to be sure, with rude, primitive weapons, a bow and arrow and a stone hatchet, instead of the highly artistic bits of metal that I carry in my purse and the beautifully engraved slips of green paper that I take with me in my pocket-book, to say nothing of the splendid confidence with which some of these tradesmen will give me of their wares and make a memorandum of the transaction for future reference.

I can easily remember a time, less than a dozen years ago, when there was only one grocery store, and there also the marketer might buy various other commodities, from a spool of cotton to a pair of rubber boots, from wall paper for the parlor to a new dishpan for the kitchen. But now past and present confront each other, for there is a very small and very up-to-date grocery store that is exactly like a lot of other small and up-to-date grocery stores in other places, even to the color it is painted, the gold lettered sign, the white jackets of its two attendants, and the neat sign over the cash register that dignifies one of them by name with the imposing title of superintendent—"Mr. Smith, superintendent." These little stores are all, so to speak, chicks of the same hen, and Mr. Smith, superintendent, gives no credit. If Mr. John D. Rockefeller and I came in together Superintendent Smith would give immediate preference, as is only fair, to whichever one of us happened to be in front, and Mr. Rockefeller and I would pay cash and carry our purchases. And if little Miss Murphy, whose head barely reaches above the counter and whose education has not yet enabled her to read her own marketing list, came in a step in front of us, Mr. Rockefeller and I, as again is perfectly fair, would wait until Miss Murphy had been waited on. But Superintendent Smith has no traffic in rubber boots; his life is all for groceries, and this fact, combined with the general knowledge that the old-fashioned store will "send things home" for us enables the old régime to continue in business.

Probably, too, it is characteristic that the old store has an old cat, and the new store seems somehow to maintain a perennially young one: I have even wondered if it might not be part of the policy of a General Management, located in I know not what great city, to supply all its little stores with kittens at regular intervals. For a kitten is a great help to the marketer: it whistles away many a tedious period of waiting while other marketers are taking their turns. Sometimes, without the cat or the kitten, I do not know what I would do, especially when I am preceded by the woman who markets from memory, and who seems to have finished, and then thinks of something else, and again thinks of something else. Superintendent Smith I think, should set a limit to this woman: when her purchases are all done up, and paid for, she should not be allowed to think of something else until I, brisk and businesslike with my ready-to-purchase list, have had my turn and been allowed to go home. In the old-fashioned grocery, moreover, I, an old patron, know where many things are and often wait on myself, and this I would never dare do in the presence of Superintendent Smith, nor would he dare permit it without

consulting the remote but vigilant General Management. And that distant authority would answer that such a practice would be subversive of discipline, and, perhaps to avoid hurting my individual feelings, have a neat sign printed and framed and advising the entire public that "Customers are not Permitted to Wait on Themselves."

So far, however, I have not come to carrying a market basket. I have an odd conviction that it would make me feel like little Red Riding Hood, and I prefer, in the enjoyment of my brisk walk in the open air, to feel like myself. Nor again have I responded to the esthetic appeal which the manufacturers of paper-marketing bags



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Reminded of a courtesy undone

provide by decorating them on the outside with a Japanese print. It seems more dignified to embrace with my left arm, on the homeward journey, my multiplicity of purchases, always excepting the fragile but precious eggs, which I convey in a separate bag, firmly grasped in my right hand. But, even so, and despite my natural dignity, the spectacle invites to wagery. As one day when I met a smiling young woman, who said reprovingly, "Don't you know that when a gentleman meets a lady, he raises his hat?"

The Lincoln Wedge

The iron wedge which Abraham Lincoln used to split the rails, that played such an important part in his first presidential campaign, has been presented recently to the United States National Museum in Washington by Henry W. Allen of California. The wedge was found in 1885 in a house in New Salem, Illinois, which was occupied at one time by Mentor Graham, Lincoln's instructor in surveying.

The initials, "A. L." cut in the surface of the wedge recall a reminiscence told by John Q. Spears. He says: "I distinctly recollect an occasion when I was in the blacksmith shop of one Joshua Miller of the village of New Salem, aforesaid, when Mr. Lincoln came into said blacksmith shop, and after some conversation asked Mr. Miller to cut his (Lincoln's) initials in an iron wedge which he, Lincoln, then held in his hand, to which Mr. Miller replied that he could not do it, as he was no scholar. Thereupon Mr. Lincoln said to Miller: 'Let me have your hammer and cold chisel and I will cut them myself.' Thereupon the aforesaid Miller gave to Mr. Lincoln the cold chisel and hammer, and I stood by and saw Mr. Lincoln, with said hammer and cold chisel, cut and make the letters 'A. L.' upon said iron wedge."

ROYAL TREASURES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Wallace Collection, with its picture of the "Trial of Marie Antoinette" and its relics of her early splendor, touches both ends of her career. She first appears in the large miniature of Marie Theresa and her family as a little girl in the stiff court costume of the day, hoop and powder, a miniature fine lady; we see her then as Dauphine, in the pride of her beauty, the owner of a pair of splendid Sévres candlesticks; of a sumptuous inkstand of the same precious porcelain, presented to her by Louis XV himself; of a coffe de mariage of Japanese lacquer, richly ornamented with panels and swags of gilt bronze. Next in date comes a charming medallion of gilt bronze, representing her in the year of her accession to the throne, and recording in its inscription her often forgotten third Christian name of Jeanne; but the other treasures connected with her are mostly less exactly dated.

When, for instance, did she obtain the exquisite silver hand mirror, signed by Bernardo Cennini of Florence, and dated 1651? When the delectable jewel case with its bélietier, or that charming mahogany table with its plaques of porcelain, or the magnificent set of wall lights usually ascribed to Gouthière? The Jasper Brûle-Parfum with its mount of gilt bronze by Gouthière came into her possession, we know, in 1782 when she gave 12,000 francs for that chef d'œuvre d'art, as the catalogue even then described it, at the sale of the Duc d'Aumont.

There are two portraits of her by Courvoisier to show us the fair Queen, and imaginary, gladly seen, her seated at the glorious inlaid secrétaire by Riesener, one of the finest things of its class in the world, at that other secrétaire with its bronze plaques by Clodion; lighted perhaps by the Flambeaux of gilt bronze in the manner of Martincourt in an adjoining gallery. Near her may have stood that other desk of thuya wood with porcelain plaques that bears her dear friend the Princesse de Lamballe may have sat in one of their intimate talks. Of that friendship one frail and intimate memorial remains in the same great collection, a necklace of ivory beads adorned with gold piqué work, a lovely toy.

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ENGLISH VILLAGES BEGIN TO AWAKEN

Movement to Encourage Rural Communities to Form Their Own Social Clubs Is Arousing True Local Patriotism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The first conference of the Village Clubs Association was recently held in London at the Surveyors Institution. The movement was first inaugurated in June, 1915, by Sir Henry Rew, K. C. B., at a meeting of the Agricultural Club. At that time representatives of landowners, farmers, and laborers all emphasized the growing necessity for providing increased interests in rural communities, not only for agricultural workers, but also for the returning soldier, and not only for him, but for the women and children.

As a direct result, the Village Clubs Association was established on the following lines: "(1) It should be the center of all social activities, and of all forms of physical and mental recreation; (2) It should be self-supporting and free from the elements of patronage; (3) All inhabitants of the village, without distinction of class or opinion, should be eligible for membership; (4) The entire control should be vested in a committee elected either by (a) the members or (b) the members and all residents of the parish. The primary object of the association is to promote the establishment of rural villages throughout England, Scotland and Wales of clubs conforming to these principles."

Village Prosperity Vital

Sir Henry Rew, in reading his paper entitled "The Village Club Movement and Its Significance," said in part: "If agriculture depends on the village, it follows that the contentment and prosperity of the village community are of vital importance, not only for the maintenance of the national vigor, but also for the success of agricultural enterprise and the increase of agricultural output."

"The doctrine which we preach is that the development of the social activities of the villages is the responsibility of the whole community, and not of particular individuals in it. I want also to emphasize the fact that when I speak of the Village Club movement, I do not mean a campaign organized by well-intentioned persons for the benefit of their weaker brethren and for the purpose of inducing them to adopt more or less willingly, a better mode of living. Let me say very shortly what, in my view, this village club movement signifies."

No Class Superiority

"It means that the young men who have fought for us and returned to the countryside have an outlook on life different from that of their fathers and different from that which they would have had if they had stayed at home. This, indeed, is not strange; rather would it be strange if it were otherwise. Among other things they have learned, not as they might perhaps have theorized before they had mixed with all classes in the army of the people, that one man is as good as another, but that the superiority of one man over another is a question of character and not of class. They are convinced also that they have established a right to all the amenities of life which are accessible to them, and also to share fully in the responsibility for the affairs of the community in which they live."

"The movement therefore resolves itself into a claim by all the members of village communities for equal recognition, equal responsibility for the affairs of the community, and equal opportunity for social, mental, and intellectual development. We believe frankly and fully in the old maxim to which all give lip-service—'Trust the people.' In applying that saying to a village community, it must be remembered that it means 'trust all the people'; and not a coterie or a clique. If the whole community, without respect of persons, cooperate, I, for one, have confidence that 'the common sense of most' will guide its affairs in a common sense way."

Free Spirit of Fellowship

In the initial stages of our campaign, we have been much assisted by the cooperation of the Women's Institutes, which proved themselves of such great value during the war and have established a vigorous organization throughout the country. It is a platitude to say that in all matters of social development the help of women is necessary, and in this business men and women are working, as is right and natural, hand in hand. Not only is there a joint committee of the Village Clubs Association and the Federation of Women's Institutes in London, but in several counties similar joint committees have been formed for local cooperation. But after all our main reliance is on the awakening of the community spirit."

"I could refer to many villages where the whole population have joined in the common effort to provide their own hall, and in some instances where workmen have given labor, landowners have given land and materials, farmers have lent wagons and teams, and all have joined, in proportion to their means, in contributing to the edifice. That is the true spirit of fellowship, the real proof of local patriotism, the best evidence of pride in the village and confidence in its future."

IMPROVING TRANSPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
TORONTO, Ontario.—"Electrical development in our only in its infancy. The tide water proposition will aid in the development of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 horsepower more for

the people of Ontario," said W. M. German, K. C., in addressing the Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association in Toronto. Mr. German did not like to hear of the improved St. Lawrence being referred to as a canal, except for a short distance. Ocean freighters would be able to proceed along at full speed. If the St. Lawrence were not improved the \$70,000,000 spent on the Welland canal would be wasted.

"We are wasting money every day on production and transportation, and the trouble is we don't know it," said Frank Keefer, M. P. of Port Arthur. "If the St. Lawrence scheme goes through, 80 per cent of the ocean freighters will be able to reach Lake Erie. The people of the west have not realized as yet what this means to consumers and producers."

ROWLATT ACT AS A BASIS OF AGITATION

Many Agitators in India Have Used It to Rouse Mobs and as a Political Tool—No Truth in Accusations Hurlled at It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CALCUTTA, India.—The Rowlatt Act has generally been made the main basis of agitation by political agitators in India. They have used it to rouse the mob in the northwestern provinces and to produce a state of revolution in Lahore. They exaggerated it out of all shape and form until the unfortunate man in the street was persuaded that the British Government was making it illegal for friends to meet together or for certain processions to take place. It is just as well to understand exactly what the act means, the reasons for its being, and the emptiness of the grievance claimed.

In India the witnesses for a murder case can usually be bought for about 50 rupees. The value of evidence, therefore, in the eyes of a court is as a result very low, and it follows as a natural sequence that to obtain a conviction enormously strong evidence must be produced. When the people of Bengal were being terrorized by gangs of political dacoits, when police officers and government officials were constantly being shot down and witnesses were being intimidated to such an extent that no evidence could be produced in court, the government had to take some action. The police knew perfectly well who the culprits were; there was no moral doubt about their guilt; but when it came to placing the matter before a court the witnesses were afraid to depose and the evidence was insufficient for a court of law.

Effect of the Act

The government thereupon decided to introduce the Rowlatt Act. This act gave it the right to intern the culprits. Internment consisted of their movements being restricted. They were provided with a house and all necessities, including clothes. They were given an allowance for food. They were bound to report themselves to the local police daily and were allowed to move about freely within certain restricted areas. The utmost care was taken that every case of internment was justified by evidence and sanctioned by the lieutenant-governor personally, who satisfied himself that there was no doubt the man was an active revolutionary. The proof of the pudding was in the eating; immediately these men were interned political crime ceased definitely.

A very important point to be remembered about the act is that it is not permanently in force. Only when political dacoity and murder arrive beyond the stage where they can be dealt with by the ordinary law, then, and only then, can a particular area be "declared" under the act. It is purely an emergency measure and ceases to be in force in that particular area as soon as it has served its purpose. The position, then, amounted to this. It was self-evident that the Rowlatt Act had restored law and order, protected the public from dacoity, and officials from assassination, by very mild action against men proved to be guilty of murder or dacoity, or abettors.

Restricting Whole Tribes

Shortly before this act was brought into force the Viceroy's council had passed the Criminal Tribes Act, an act which restricted the movements of whole tribes and communities and made it compulsory for a court to pass sentence of transportation for life in the case of a third conviction being proved. This act applied merely to burglars and thieves, whereas the Rowlatt Act applied to murderers and dacoity. The Indian members of the council supported this act, and there was not a word of dissent from the press, yet when the Rowlatt Act was proposed, the Indian members of the council and the Indian press vigorously protested against it.

The truth of the matter was that the revolutionary politicians were out to make government by the English impossible and the act was a useful political handle for agitation. Furthermore, political dacoity and assassination was an extremely useful tool toward making government impossible, and the fact that it had been destroyed was extremely disconcerting. Right through, the revolutionary politicians have pretended to condemn political dacoity and murder, but their action in opposing the Rowlatt Act so vigorously after passing the Criminal Tribes Act is considered an open admission that murder and intimidation is part of their policy.

With the standard of politics set in the west no one can blame the Indian politician for using the act as a political tool, but it is necessary that the world at large should understand that it is merely a political tool, and that there is no truth in the violent accusations hurled at it.

LEAGUE COVENANT CHANGES DISCUSSED

While Alterations Seemed Desirable, Assembly Felt It Was Better to Wait Till More Experience Had Been Gained

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

GENEVA, Switzerland.—Out of the committee stage of the Assembly of the League of Nations proposals of the greatest and most significant importance have come. Perhaps the decision which, innocent-looking enough, has the most meaning, is the postponement of all amendments of the Covenant. Scandinavian states are anxious that there should be immediate changes in the Constitution, but while these changes seem desirable in themselves, the general opinion is that it is better to wait until more experience has been gained of the actual working of the present scheme. But the real reason for marking time has not been openly confessed. It is that it is hoped to negotiate with the new American Administration and to obtain the advice of the President-elect and of the chiefs of the Republican Party before recasting the League. It may be that a special commission to study the various proposals for amending the covenant will be appointed to work after the break-up of the Assembly, and to present its conclusions at the next meeting in September next year. Obviously the scope of its duties would be large enough to enable it quite properly to approach America, and out of this contact, it is expected by the promoters of this plan, tangible propositions which would have American approval, official or at least semi-official, will be evolved.

Eager for America

It would be on the basis of this suggested reorganization that America would, it is hoped, come in. Everybody is eager for America to join. If the League is to carry any weight in the world it is essential that America should do so. Moral authority, it is increasingly clear, is the true power of the League. Without prestige it is nothing. What prestige can a truncated League have? Until it has attained virtual universality it is a child crying in the night.

Will America approach the League or should the League approach America? There are apparent objections to either course. America has declined to enter the League as it now stands and there is an end of the matter. She is not likely to take the initiative of begging for admission. On the other hand, the League as a body would hardly consider it a dignified course to ask publicly America to reconsider her resolve. Should, then, the various governments enter into official negotiations? The fear of a rebuff must check all formal overtures.

Scope of Commission

But a commission which is studying amendments to the Covenant is surely free to consult all authorities. The American authorities will undoubtedly be consulted. Some formula will be found which will enable the League to begin to round itself off. It is not impossible that for this purpose a group of Republican senators will come to Europe in a consultative capacity.

It cannot be denied that the incompleteness of the League is hampering its work. There is a disposition to temporize, to reach no frank conclusions, simply because members have one eye on the absent America. The other absent nations could also, but not in the same sense. The presence of Germany would doubtless give new vitality to the League, would compel the League to face honestly many issues, such as the mandatory system, which there is now a tendency to evade. The commission which is given the task of dealing with this matter, in presenting an account of its progress, intimated that it was awaiting the Council report which was not forthcoming. Not only the German protest it was sought to hush up, but also the American oil note, which complains of the exclusion of the United States. Of course this note was not addressed to the League, but there seems every reason why it should be taken into consideration. The contention is that mandates are distributed by the Supreme Council and not by the League. Anyhow, it is not likely to reflect credit on the League that it should dodge any subject that concerns the peace and good management of the world, whatever may be the interests at stake.

What Would America Think?

But though even a healthy opposition such as might come from the former enemy states would be a good and not a bad thing for the League if it is to impress the peoples with its fearlessness, it is not these absent countries which give the Assembly pause whenever a prickly question arises. The thought that always stands like a mark of interrogation before the Commission is: What would America think? There is no means of knowing what America would think. Hence the desire to postpone everything of any importance, not to commit the League prematurely. America's defection "paralyzes" the League.

Take the vital problem of disarmament. It drags. There is a reluctance to put forward radical resolutions. Nothing can possibly be done without America. So keenly is this felt that there is actually a proposal to invite the United States to collaborate on the military commission in the examination of this subject. It is argued that without forming part of the League America can cooperate in this specific case as she cooperated at the financial conference at Brussels.

Defects of Court

The third commission, which is entrusted with the election of an international court—perhaps the most important work which is before the Assembly—is admittedly perplexed about how such a court could operate without American recognition. Eminent jurists—Elihu Root was the American representative—spent many weeks in drawing up the draft report which was before the commission, and the fact of the matter is that the court is, as it is taking shape, largely an American institution. Mr. Root is undoubtedly one of the greatest authorities in the world and for his indefatigable assistance he cannot be too highly praised. But the court as it is proposed is not, in most cases, compulsory and is without sanctions. Now a court which is not compulsory and cannot inflict punishment obviously relies entirely upon its universal recognition. If it is not accepted unreservedly by all nations it is without any effectiveness whatsoever. The League is wasting its time in setting up a court to whose ruling such countries as America will not bow. It simply must be respected, it simply must have the power of prestige which will make its judgment sought and accepted, or it will prove to be a farce, as have all earlier courts of international justice. Always one is driven back to this necessity of obtaining American authority to make League or court authority worth a single cent.

Interviews by many members of the Assembly have been simply lavished upon American journalists. They all strike the same note. They all repeat the old Biblical phrase—"Come over into Macedonia and help us." The appeal is insistent because in spite of the earnestness of most of these men who are endeavoring to get the League going, they are perfectly conscious of the fact that without America the League is doomed. The impression of the Assembly has, on the whole, been favorable but it is impossible to close one's eyes to the staring truth that with another Assembly without American participation, the League will be at an end. But with America it will be gloriously alive.

EFFORT TO RESTORE FRENCH PROVINCES

Plan to Make Historic Divisions, Which Retain Their Charm, Overflow With Activity and Promote Local Activities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—Centralization has always been, since Napoleon, the chief feature of French administration, but a new word to France has lately been heard—regionalism. The regionalism of which Mr. Millerand spoke just before his election to the presidency is being embodied in a bill which is to be presented at an early date to the Chamber. Regionalism is really decentralization. The bill according to Charles Reibel, the Under Secretary of State, is in some sense an attempt to restore the old province which in spite of the division of France into departments has never really disappeared. The French still speak of their provinces, not of their departments, when announcing from what part of the country they come. The department in short is only an administrative area which has little relation to the local life of the people.

Cause of Bureaucracy

"This project is not, however, intended to suppress the department, says Mr. Reibel. Decentralization in one form or another is not really new. It was foreshadowed as long ago as 1867 by Jules Ferry under the Empire. He contended that the excessive centralization was bad for France and led to bureaucracy."

"Our plan is intended to prevent the present congestion of the central offices—only to allow the more important matters to be settled at Paris and to stop a multitude of trivial things that the districts ought to be permitted to decide for themselves, from coming to the capital," he declared. "Local organs are therefore to be set up. It is intended to encourage and develop local initiative, which has hitherto been subjected to the cramping control of Paris."

"There will be regional councils composed of representatives of the now helpless general councils, of the principal professional interests of the districts, and of the chambers of commerce."

"It is hoped to give by this means a larger local life to the various provinces—to make these historical divisions, which have never lost for the Frenchman their distinctive charm, overflow with activity. Instead of turning his eyes to Paris the Frenchman is to be induced to turn his eyes rather to the chief town of his region and to take an interest in all the schemes of improvement that it is expected to present. In the revival of France this project may play a very important part."

Regional Prefects

There will be regional prefects who will in reality be the supreme authority on all questions concerning the region. This project only completes and coordinates a movement which has manifested itself in various spheres, artistic, intellectual, economic, agricultural, toward regionalism. The plan, instead of being costly, will result in the suppression of many of the superfluous officials of the departments who were multiplied to infinity. As for the actual names of the regions it may be that the old appellations will not be revived but that they will be spoken of as the Region of Lyons, the Region of Rheims, the Region of Orleans, and so forth. There will be 20 of them which will have, as it were, a separate existence while still preserving the unity of France.

The chief authority on regionalism is undoubtedly John Brunhes, the eminent professor of geography, and it may, therefore, be interesting to have his opinion about the movement. He has just presided over a congress called to study the question.

"We have," he said, "held a sort of referendum regarding the delimitation of the regions of Brittany, Poitou, and Anjou. Then there is the marked regionalism of Alsace and Lorraine. I believe that the problem of regionalism does not only arise in France but in all countries."

Regionalism and Federalism
"A clear distinction must be drawn between regionalism and federalism. The reorganization and the reequipping of comparatively small areas so that they may in many ways govern themselves and have an intense life, is a matter that must be considered seriously in every part of the world. In France we have no fear of any dissolution, of pure separatism. The unity of France is definitely established on a solid base. We can, then, without inconvenience establish a division of the country in regions. Regionalism can be defined as the

EFFORT TO RESTORE FRENCH PROVINCES

Plan to Make Historic Divisions, Which Retain Their Charm, Overflow With Activity and Promote Local Activities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—Centralization has always been, since Napoleon, the chief feature of French administration, but a new word to France has lately been heard—regionalism. The regionalism of which Mr. Millerand spoke just before his election to the presidency is being embodied in a bill which is to be presented at an early date to the Chamber. Regionalism is really decentralization. The bill according to Charles Reibel, the Under Secretary of State, is in some sense an attempt to restore the old province which in spite of the division of France into departments has never really disappeared. The French still speak of their provinces, not of their departments, when announcing from what part of the country they come. The department in short is only an administrative area which has little relation to the local life of the people.

Cause of Bureaucracy

"This project is not, however, intended to suppress the department, says Mr. Reibel. Decentralization in one form or another is not really new. It was foreshadowed as long ago as 1867 by Jules Ferry under the Empire. He contended that the excessive centralization was bad for France and led to bureaucracy."

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economic specialization of districts within great political unities. There are, it is true, certain federalists who commit an error in offering us as model the only confederation that exists in Europe—Switzerland.

"But even in Switzerland the great organizations of general interest such as the post, the banks, tend toward unity. Outside Switzerland the federations which exist are all of the colonial type and have been instituted in new countries and are perpetually driven toward a closer unity as in South Africa. The regionalist idea differs entirely from the federalist idea."

"Regionalism must be limited, and we must not follow the excesses of certain federalists who are the real enemies of the idea in striving to break up France into a number of little states. The unity of France has been achieved slowly during centuries and must not be disturbed by projects which are particularist in character. But a wise scheme of decentralization is undoubtedly a necessity in the postwar France if we are to be inspired to increased activity."

PRAGUE EXHIBITION PROVES A SUCCESS

Tzecho-Slovakia's Enterprise Produces Favorable Impression on Foreign Representatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—There are people who display a certain skepticism as to the practical importance of exhibitions. They regard these undertakings rather as the outcome of a habit which has sprung up since the end of the war, than as a factor in the commercial policy of a country and as a serious endeavor to restore and unify the network of commercial relationships interrupted by the war. Tzecho-Slovakia certainly cannot afford to underestimate the value of such exhibitions, for this new State has inherited about 80 per cent of the total industries of former Austria, and is, therefore, well aware of the necessity for introducing its goods to foreign markets.

Of the various exhibitions organized in nearly all countries since the end of the war, that held recently in Prague was rather late by comparison, and this circumstance raised some doubts about its success. Attention was drawn to the disappointment caused by the exhibition held at Leipzig in the spring. It was asserted that foreign customers had already made their purchases, and other objections were raised, but both the moral and material results of the first Prague exhibition have not justified these misgivings. On the contrary it is evident that the exhibition was held at precisely the right moment.

Much Interest Shown

At the very time when certain opponents of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic were making capital of unimportant political events to calumniate it abroad and to give the impression that Tzecho-Slovakia was only a branch establishment of the Russian Soviets, the Prague exhibition demonstrated to the large number of foreign guests and customers that Tzecho-Slovakia is not concerned with adventurous economic experiments, but with solid endeavor. This impression was heightened by the numerous and varied exhibits, as well as by the fact that 1200 firms could not be represented owing to lack of space, and are now awaiting the second exhibition to be held next spring.

Thus, in the closing speech delivered by Mr. Couget, the French Minister, the Tzechos do not regard it as the mere phraseology of politeness when, on behalf of all the representatives of foreign governments, he expressed his assurance that both he and his colleagues would be able to report most favorably to their respective governments on the industrial enterprise of Tzecho-Slovakia. This was a sincere and impartial appreciation entirely in keeping with the quality of the exhibition itself.

The extent to which foreign countries participated in the exhibition ex-

ceeded anything that had been expected. This applies particularly to Jugoslavia and other Balkan and eastern states such as Bulgaria, Rumania, Turkey, and Egypt, where Tzecho-Slovak export trade may reckon upon finding the most extensive outlet. Other countries, of course, were also represented. For example, there were exhibits from France, England, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, the United States of America, and Argentina. This interest shown by foreign countries indicates a great future for the Prague exhibitions, held as they will be, in the city which is destined to become the center of economic communications between East and West.

Brisk Business Done

The exhibition lasted a fortnight, the first week being more of an informative character, while the second week was marked by an influx of customers and brisk business was done in nearly all the sections. The largest number of orders were obtained in leather, toys, machinery, glassware, pottery, chemical industries and foodstuffs. Lace goods, musical instruments and various fancy articles also sold well.

The success of this exhibition is considered all the more gratifying in view of the fact that it was not widely advertised. It is especially noteworthy as the first undertaking of this kind in the Slavonic countries, and it will doubtless become a very important factor in developing the foreign trade of the young Republic. It is rendered all the more necessary by the present industrial crisis, the effects of which are felt in Tzecho-Slovakia as elsewhere. Above all, one of its most important results will be to encourage Tzecho-Slovak industrial production up to a standard in conformity with the demands of international export markets.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT TO BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The joint committee representing the coal owners and the executive of the Miners' Federation appointed to go into the details of questions arising out of the recent settlement of the coal strike, including increased output and the setting up of a national wages board, met recently at the offices of the Mining Association of Great Britain in London. Evan Williams presided, and Robert Smillie occupied the vice-chair. The committee sat for three hours, and an agreed joint statement issued at the close indicated that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted on improved coal output:

1. That this committee be appointed as a provisional national committee under the terms of settlement.
2. That in each district a district committee should be forthwith set up where it does not already exist and at once take into consideration the best method of securing an increased output of coal in their district and for this purpose to secure the hearty cooperation of those engaged in the collieries.
This resolution will be communicated at once to the districts. A preliminary discussion took place on the scheme to be submitted to the government for the future regulation of wages and a further meeting was arranged to take place at a later date.

NEW INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
LOS ANGELES, California.—With a view of affording technical education to those who are preparing for a career along industrial lines, Los Angeles educators have just completed plans for the establishment of an institute of technology.



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PAVING THE WAY TO SPANISH ELECTIONS

Much Had to Be Done Before Submitting Case to Country, Such as "Making" a Majority From Almost Nothing at All

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Without any definite and final official statement having been made, it was understood at first that the general elections so far as the Congress was concerned would take place on December 5 and that the senatorial elections would be held a week or a fortnight later, so that the whole affair, which it were well to get done with quickly and forget as much as possible by the time the new year opened and bosoms swelled with great determination, might be comfortably disposed of before the latter part of December.

But, as will have been perceived already, the government had much to do before submitting the case to the country. To "make" a majority, such as is desired, from almost nothing at all, one fit to give the railway companies all they ask for, grant new concessions to the much criticized Banco de España and award fresh periods to the great national monopolists, is not a matter for a day, despite the remarkable energy with which all concerned in this enterprise, from the Count de Bugallia, Minister of the Interior, downward are displaying.

Ejecting Alcaldes

Up to the time of writing 70 alcaldes, elected a fortnight before the municipal elections, had been deprived of their offices and new alcaldes put in their places "by royal order." Hosts of municipal councilors had been got rid of in the same way, and latterly attention was turned to schoolmasters and the like. There were violent protests against the latter form of interference, but they mattered not at all, as Spain soon becomes accustomed to all these proceedings. The "destitution," as it is called, of more and more alcaldes ceases to attract any attention. Here and there a politician of prominence expresses apprehension as to what they will think abroad of the way that Spain is carrying on at her elections, but few people seem to feel it matters much to Spain, and the extraordinary thing is that little fear is expressed and apparently little is felt in any quarter as to what effect these electoral proceedings may have on the democracy, the proletariat, which even at this moment is in a state of high revolt.

This, indeed, to the watcher of this comedy-tragedy is the strangest thing of all, and it is strange again that so few of the Democratic leaders have anything really vigorous to say about it. Here and there the voice of such an intransigent as Marcelino Domingo is heard shouting, but the official Liberals, the Count de Romanones (for whom it is to be said, however, that he has been out of politics for the last month or so, but is returning now), the Marqués de Alhucemas and others have no strong condemnation to utter and no warning to give.

Words of No Avail

Hardly a word has been said either by the Reformist leader, Melquíades Álvarez, or by the Socialists, who would not avail, but for conscience' sake they might at least be murmured. So, with one thing and another, the government being bent on perfecting the finest piece of ministerial election work that Spain has known, the elections for the Congress were fixed for December 19, and for the Senate on January 2, the new Cortes to meet two days later.

If these so-called elections were things that counted at all, and it were desired to take the real popular vote, they certainly could not be held in many parts at present. If the case becomes only a little worse they could not, even in their present form be attempted at such places as Saragossa and Barcelona which are on the brink of martial law. Strikes of more or less serious consequence are in progress all over the country, and at various spots they develop into something worse.

Salamanca Drowning

Thus at Zamora and Salamanca, which are both normally peaceful places—Salamanca drowning in these times in the memory of the noble days of the sixteenth century when it was one of the greatest university centers of the world and students came to it from every foreign country—there is a general labor and social ferment, and the case is serious. So it is on the Vizcayan shore and so again in the south.

As to Madrid, the capital, it is just now in an excited state, and not without cause. Only recently it suffered for a short while an inconvenient strike of the shop assistants which the Premier characterized as an election dodge, though the idea was difficult to perceive, but now something much worse has happened. For the second time in six months Madrid suffers an acute bread shortage and prices are up to famine rates. The last shortage at the beginning of the summer was due simply to the strike of the bakers, which was said to be part of a great syndicalist plot. This new shortage, which in some respects is much worse than the other one, arises from entirely different causes.

There is a serious shortage of wheat and flour in the Madrid district, the bakers have been unable to get enough for their purposes, bakers have had to be cut down accordingly, and the bakers, according to the usual custom of things in these days, have put up their prices. The shortage became more acute, the prices rose more, the public protested as they found the queues becoming longer and longer at every baker's shop, and the situation developed to such an extent, that, sev-

eral bakeries having closed down, the operative bakers began to go on strike as their protest against, as they put it, being compelled to lose their work through circumstances with which they had nothing to do.

All this situation could easily have been avoided, for it is the fault merely of the government or the ayuntamiento, or both, each blaming the other, though the government, which controls the supplies, is evidently most culpable. When the bread strike took place at the beginning of the summer everybody from ministers downward said that that sort of thing must not happen any more and the bread supply in the capital must not be at the mercy of a few discontents. Now, of course, the same thing is being said again, and as before, it is declared that after this there must be prompt municipalization of the bakeries and their production.

Soldiers Bake Bread

Meanwhile the soldiers and such civilians as know any thing about the baking of bread are being drafted into service as before. It is suggested that when election reform takes place in Spain no man should be given a vote unless he can bake bread. There are other sorts of discontent in Madrid. They will disappear in a little while as others have done before them, and new ones will take their place. But if, as is feared, these smoldering flames in Spain should suddenly burst forth and join in one big blaze there could be no elections then—at least not of the kind that is being considered now. However this may be the pessimistic view.

Meanwhile the ministerialists have been indicating much concern at the prospect before them of an all round defeat in Madrid where elections cannot be prepared in quite the same way as in the country and where democracy has a little fling.

As previously reported nearly all sections of the monarchist parties joined in a monarchist coalition, to fight the Socialists and Republicans in the usual way, but excluded the ministerialists from their coalition the practice having been formerly for the ministerialists to form the coalition and exclude from it those it pleased them so to exclude.

Boycott of Datists

This general boycott of the Datists made the latter uncomfortable, and there were two rumors in circulation, first that the Premier, Mr. Dato, was bent on running ministerialist candidates against the monarchist coalition, which would be an amazing thing to do. This idea, if it existed, was abandoned as its failure was certain and the prestige of the ministerialists would then be much lower even than it is, and second, that the Datists had it in mind to form a coalition of their own to run against the monarchists, and would not hesitate to bring the Reformists into it! The idea is, of course, ridiculous for apart from all other reasons, it is certain that the Reformists would not join forces with their most obvious enemies.

It is all lamentable and sad, but it does not cease in a pitiable human sense to be deeply interesting. The one hope, perhaps the belief, of all good Spaniards with faith in the great future of their country, is that this may be the last of such elections. But so they thought and hoped last time. Democracy, it seems, must speak loudly and do more than speak if such hopes are to be realized.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario.—The Rev. W. D. Magee, secretary of the Essex County Temperance Alliance, has opened the province-wide campaign which will culminate in the referendum vote next April. It is generally agreed that it is fitting the campaign should open in Essex, which has been the storm center of liquor law and prohibition agitation ever since the Ontario Temperance Act came into force. Mr. Magee, in a statement to the press, says in part:

"With first-hand knowledge at our disposal our message to the people of Ontario is that under the severe handicap of importation, and attacked as perhaps no other law has ever been, the Ontario Temperance Act stands today, considering all the circumstances, strong and victorious. It has not had half a chance, but it has done wonderfully." The secretary of the county organization of "dry" goes on to point out that the law enforcement officers on the border are in touch with public opinion, and they have met with no considerable body of sentiment adverse to the most strenuous method of law enforcement, so long as it is fair. The public, it is declared, is crying out, not for less, but for more law enforcement. The people, it is stated, know that the whole difficulty lies in the open floodgates of importation, and they will close these gates with emphasis at the first opportunity.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario.—The first case of its kind here, and one of the first in the Dominion, was a combined sentence of fine and imprisonment imposed by the magistrate upon a Belgian convicted of breach of the liquor laws. For having liquor in his possession, other than in a private dwelling, he was fined \$200 and costs with the option of going to jail for six months. For selling liquor he was convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$500 and costs with the addition of a six months' term in jail. He goes to jail for a year. Under the provisions of the Ontario Temperance Act, a magistrate may either impose a fine or sentence a man to prison, or in case of second offenders, may combine the two. Jail sentences are becoming common, but combined penalties so far have been unheard of.

THE TAPESTRY OF IMMIGRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The water was like molten lapis lazuli and even the most slovenly tramp nosing through it was touched with beauty. About the sidewalk before the Barge Office, listening with childish awe to the stern orders of the policemen (put there doubtless in the unimaginative suspicion that these high-keyed foreigners might easily be capable of attempting to swim the channel in their anxiety to meet relatives, were 200 or 300 men, women and children, staring at the strip of water separating New York from Ellis Island. Their dress and manner spoke of their having been in the United States long enough to acquire an air and to forget, mostly, the remote day

word being addressed to any immigrant by any inspector or guard or employee of the government. I went into a vaulted hall where there were a dozen high desks with two stools apiece and at these desks were men at the enormous book-keeping of immigration. Each desk had about it its separate cluster of strangely clad men and women with their children. From time to time voices rose in noisy discussion over the faded, tattered pink and yellow and green papers that were so important. Over and over again was enacted the tragedy of permission to enter the country refused or delayed. Refusal, which was accepted with a calm stoicism, or with breathless hope of a mistake that might be soon discovered and rectified, or with fiery objection, or with stormy tears—sometimes with dull incomprehension which carried the disappointed one to a nearby bench

because he wanted to come. Trying a different tack I asked him if his mother and father wouldn't be concerned and lonely without him but he assured me that they, in Constantinople, knew quite well where he was, how he got there, and would not be glad to see him on his probable return because they would say he should not have failed to accomplish what he set out to do. And he added, in essence, that "if one could not get to America in one way one must in another, as America was the ultimate goal for everyone who really wanted ever to amount to anything." His manner was one of impudent surprise that anyone could think for a moment that he had been unwise to try such a means of getting here. Then he broke off with a snatch of whistled song, threw a dazzling smile over his shoulder and left me to contemplate the joy person near the ceiling. There are numberless rooms where



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"A good batch today" said the inspectors

when they were the ones who waited on the distant island, waited for someone to come and welcome them into the unknown. When, now and again, someone with a scrap of paper was able to slip between them, past the guard at the wharf gate and on out to where the ferry thumped lightly against the scarred wharf, they stared with wistful longing.

The voyage was too hasty to do more than glance very briefly at the garrulous clusters of those who were going to meet relatives and friends. A tall man with the face of an ascetic and a blue dispatch form clutched in his fingers, tried to make conversation with one of two who came close to him in the shifting crowd. He had a smattering of several languages, a word or two, spoken hesitantly and with a flickering smile. But in the end he always drove people away from him by insisting that he was sure they must speak German. Something rebellious smoldered constantly in his eyes.

The overalled figure who let down the chain with a clatter when we reached the Ellis Island dock hovered inconspicuously "Gwan ashore." We went. It is not a nice thing to be free to come and go as one wishes and deliberately to parade that freedom before people who are not free. It gives one an infinitesimally small feeling which becomes the more futile because there can be no change of place no matter how humble one feels.

On this perfect day, when the only clouds in the sky were little things of misty white, more than 1900 persons were brought on the trim gray barges from two huge liners riding gently at anchor down beyond the calm and lovely goddess. It was there at the little turnstile, through which they step on the first stage of their journey through the immigration formalities, when the first in the endless queue began their slow shuffling into America.

The very first was a patriarchal Hebrew with snowy beard and his little possessions placed orderly at his feet. His eyes were the merest dots of jet in the shadow of the decent felt hat and he stood quietly waiting what should come. At his side, at least until he was summarily pushed back in lines, idled a little boy with a bright, mercurial interest in the noisy scene of which he was a part. Occasionally he plucked at the skirts of his grandfather's coat to attract attention to something which interested him. The grandfather's attention, however, was riveted to the details of the great change he and the unthinking child were undergoing and he gave but the most divided heed to the little fingers.

The long line began to shuffle through the turnstile and the cement floor whispered under the scrape of fantastic boots, the clack of sabots, the shrill whine of new leather boots. Beyond the window there danced white-flecked waves smiling gently on the newcomers and little fingers of gold sunlight reached in and touched a brilliant scarf here or a gaudy jewel there. And the men who made the initial inspection, three or four of them in uniform, grinned and said, "A good batch today."

All about the walls of the great buildings were the little white cards which positively forbid any unkind

there to rock primitively back and forth with throaty sounds and dry, bright eyes.

Stowaways! What boy's imagination has not been fired by chance stories of the romance and mystery of this means of crossing seas! But the stories and the actual experience are doubtless two different things. At least I thought so when I went, with one or two others who were ashamed of our freedom, into a room where a hundred stowaways idled about a bare room. They slept rolled up like kittens on narrow benches about the edges of the room. They stood with faces pressed against the window ledge and stared out at the frisky blue waves. One, like an elderly, snobbish bird, roosted with a sort of fierce complacency on a shelf close to the ceiling that he had apparently reached by the simple means of climbing there over a human ladder of his fellows. He eyed me sternly and regarded my visit with disapproval and did not come down to join the crowd that surged about me and peered into my face, making me share, for the moment, what doubtless must be the feelings of animals in a zoo. They touched my vermilion muffer with groping, blunt fingers that instinctively reached for everything colorful. One poked experimentally at a ring I wore, and their behavior which in others would have been the most glaring impudence was only the guileless behavior of children.

One in the crowd of stowaways stood out above all the others although he was only 12 years old and wore the clothes of a child. The boy had the sultry skin, clear as old ivory, that comes from life in a southern country. His eyes were like great black diamonds and his clothing extremely good with a touch of humorous glory in the rakish tweed hat. He smiled most amiably and spoke only exquisite French. Against the fringe of coarse and in some cases dull men he looked strangely out of place. Were it not for the fact that such a thing, I knew, was impossible, I should have said he had been mistakenly placed in this room.

The boy and I fell into conversation, to the incredible delight of the boisterous others. With an attempt at humor which I did not feel I asked him how he happened to be there, to have come over that way, conscious that my "that way" made it sound as a crime. Technically I believe it is a crime although it seems a savage word with which to brand a natural longing for adventure and romance. At any rate the boy, his eyes snapping with delight, assured me that it was

the tremendous business is transacted. In one, a small one with just a little patch of light filtering in a misty shaft through the grated window, a half dozen people were gathered to work out with officials the problem of their doubtful admission to the country. On a bench sat a man and woman, she with her somber, genteel clothes and her calm face, and he, evidently having been in the country for a time and having absorbed strange things about fashionable dress. The man's face was streaked with tears and an arm was flung protectively about the woman's shoulders. She would probably be deported through some quirk in the regulations which were too much for them to understand.

Almost endlessly I might go on picking out little bits here and there, from the great tapestry of immigration. The slim, blonde boys in the grey-blue uniforms of their Czechoslovak army, coming, wide-eyed and breathless, to something they looked forward to without in the least understanding. Vividly garbed Italians

with all their youthful hopes represented in the packets of paper money pinned firmly among the layers of their clothing and their worldly goods done up in ungainly bundles bound about with flaring red cloths. The dusky Rumanians, a very few of them, with bulging paper portmanteaux and their clothes exquisitely embroidered. A regal Russian woman, who might well have been a princess in disguise, with an apron which would have sold at a charity bazaar for enough to support her for six months, covering her travel-stained clothes. An Irish lad or two, coming to America through a devious, roundabout course, with a gay smile and a sprig of shamrock, carefully cherished, to wear on the day of landing. Babies, delighted by all the noise and the crowds as by a vast picture book, scuttling here and there, attended by quaint children of 9 or 10 with the garb and wisdom of 50. A tow-headed boy with the short jacket of Holland and coarse unfitting trousers, and with a dumpy hat on his close-shaven head, was crying with bitter abandon. Met by his thoroughly Americanized mother and father, he fought hopelessly to forget the home scenes and the grandparents who had proudly yet despairingly seen him off with his passage paid and his great hamper of good food for the journey. His mother and father were strange. The crowds were strange. He had loathed the boat.

It isn't all tears and conjecture and strangeness. There is a little corner of one building where, near an inclosure containing desks with smiling, tolerant girls clerically to smooth the way, those in America meet, for the first time, theirs who have come from Europe. Sometimes the meetings are after an absence though which the war has stalked. Sometimes they are after a separation which makes recognition only possible with the aid of rigidly posed photographs of a young man, sitting on a wicker chair of many curlicues and an air of great elegance. The girls at their orderly desks smile and pat excited hands and give a word of advice and encouragement and become abstracted when an excitable Russian girl snatches up their hands to kiss in an excess of gratitude.

And then there is the other doorway. Where all day on most days of the year, there is a stream of those who, for the most part smiling and relieved, move along with yellow or pink or white tickets fluttering by a bit of string from a convenient button, setting down their bulging impedimenta only long enough to display curling lengths of transportation tickets and to shout vociferously if there is a moment's delay in the guard's reading and passing them. And the inspectors, between their loud insistence in one patois after another for seeing every ticket, grin and say, with tolerant good humor, "At's th' life!"

CONGRESS CONFIRMS NICARAGUA ELECTION

PANAMA, Panama.—The Nicaraguan legation at Panama has given out a message from the Managua Foreign Office stating that the national Congress has declared Diego Manuel Chamorro and Partelo Martinez constitutionally elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of Nicaragua. The new executives are to take office on January 1.

Announcement was made in Managua recently that supporters of José Andres Urtecha, former Minister of Foreign Relations, who was defeated in the presidential election by General Chamorro, had appealed to the State Department in Washington to take some action regarding the election, asserting that fraudulent frauds were committed. They were said to be supported by many influential members of the Conservative Party.

QUEBEC DEVELOPING ITS WATER POWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SHAWENEGAN FALLS, Quebec.—An illuminating review of what the Province of Quebec had done and was doing regarding the development of its water powers was contained in an address delivered here recently by the Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer. From an investigation made by the Dominion Government, said the Minister, it is estimated that the water power available in Canada is 19,000,000 horsepower, of which 6,850,000, or 36 per cent, is in the Province of Quebec. Of this amount \$75,000 have been developed. This has resulted in the creation of thriving manufacturing towns where only a few years ago were silent forests.

"I would call your attention," said Mr. Mitchell, "to your own town of Shawenegan Falls with its population of 10,000; to Grandmère with a population of \$200, and La Tuque with 4000. In addition to the creation of these towns the development of our water powers has caused the expansion of many other cities and towns, such as Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Drummondville, and many others. The government of this Province has done and is doing all in its power to develop our water power, and up to the present time has constructed two very important storage dams. The Gouin Reservoir on the St. Maurice River, at La Loutre, has cost the Province approximately \$2,500,000. This reservoir has a storage capacity of 160,000,000 cubic feet, or twice the capacity of the Assouan Dam in Egypt. This dam has doubled the developed horsepower on this river and made available on the whole river 1,000,000 permanent horsepower. The dam on the St. Francis River has cost approximately \$500,000. The capacity of this reservoir is 12,000,000 cubic feet, and will greatly assist the pulp and other mills along the course of the river, increasing as it does by 6000 horsepower the horsepower to fall already developed. These two developments on contracts already executed bring the provincial government a revenue of \$251,079.66 per annum, and as the years go on this income will increase with the building of new manufacturing plants and the increase in the sale of the power."

CANADIANS IN NEED OF COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—A better understanding between the provinces of the Dominion is one of the crying needs of Canada, in the opinion of the Hon. W. M. Marten, Premier of Saskatchewan, who recently addressed the London Canadian Club. "In looking over the Dominion," he said, "I find that the people of the east and the people of the west are against each other. This distant feeling is detrimental to the Dominion and can and should be eliminated by greater cooperation." The reason for the lack of harmony, he declared, was lack of understanding, chiefly because one was a new country, and the other has a glorious history and tradition to look back upon.

"We must always remember there is a distance of 1000 miles separating us," he continued, "but every one should moderate their views affecting questions on which the two are opposed. They should not be diametrically opposed. The feeling of opposition is not decreasing. On the contrary, from observations made on my frequent trips back and forth I believe it is growing. After all, the duty of every one in Canada is to be a Canadian before he is a provincialist."

Mandel Brothers, Chicago

announce for 1920's closing week, December 27 to 31 inclusive, the fourth floor apparel sections'

Year-end clearing of women's, misses, girls' coats, suits, frocks

—5,000 modish, high grade garments at reductions ranging to one-half original marked prices. Also, the

Year-end clearing of all men's winter suits and overcoats

—entire second floor stock at reductions of one-third and more from the original quotations. Second floor

See the Chicago newspapers for details.

MELF I. SCHWEEN

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Tommy Sees a Prairie Dog

They were on the overland train speeding to Portland, where Tommy's father was going to live, and carry on a business. It was Tommy's first trip to the west and there was a great deal to see. They had passed through a country that seemed very much like home, with its farms and hills, and had stopped in some large cities that looked like Boston only that as they went further north the men, even in November, wore thick fur coats and some "lumber-jacks" as his father called them, the men who came from the lumber camps, wore thick knitted caps, bright red coats and leggings just as the little boys did at home.

When they reached North Dakota it seemed as if they would never get out of the vast stretches of level land which Tommy's mother said were prairies. Once in a while the train would pass a small hill and in the side would be a door that looked like the entrance to a cave. The first time Tommy saw one he asked what it was.

"That," said Mrs. Watkins, who was Tommy's mother, "is what they call a root cellar. If it is near a house it is a root cellar where people keep their vegetables summer and winter. It is really a little cave hollowed out under the ground, where the temperature is so even that in winter it does not freeze and in summer food keeps cool just as it does in our refrigerator at home."

All this seemed very strange to Tommy. When he first left home he went to the porter of the car and asked, "Will you please tell me when we come into another state?"

The porter said, "Yes, suh," which pleased Tommy very much for he thought it nice to be addressed in such a respectful way. A few hours after the porter came to where Mr. and Mrs. Watkins and Tommy were seated and said, "This is where the state line runs, suh." Tommy looked out the window.

"Oh," he cried, when his mother asked what was the matter, "I surely thought the color of the dirt would be different in different states and it looks all alike!"

Father and Mother had laughed at this and said Tommy was a funny boy, so he was careful what he said after that. But in North Dakota everything was so different that he actually did ask a few questions, and when the porter said to his father, "Yes, suh, we will soon come in sight of a town, suh," he felt glad, for they had traveled so far without seeing any cities or villages.

He kept on the lookout for houses in the distance, but the train did not approach any, and he wondered what the porter meant by the word "town."

"Come here, Tommy," said his father at length. "Come close to the window and look out. Do you see those queer little bumps on the ground, hundreds of them scattered all over the grassy prairies? They are the 'towns' the porter meant. They are the holes or homes of the prairie dogs, and if you will watch closely you will see every little white animal that looks like a squirrel running around them and sitting up proudly on his haunches."

"Oh, I see one!" cried Tommy, "but I never saw one before, did I?"

"No," answered Mr. Watkins, "but I never saw one before, did I?"

"But the funniest thing yet about these queer dogs I have not told you," went on Tommy's father, as Tommy scrambled up on to the seat by the window so he could see and watch the dogs as the train went by. "These dogs do not live alone in their holes, for in every little house a snake and owl live also. It is something that has puzzled people a great deal, but the dog and the snake and the owl do not seem to mind. The owl likes to act as a watchman and will stand at the entrance of the hole and give warning if anything comes to disturb them, when all the dogs will scamper back into their quarters."

"You see we have passed a great many 'towns.' Of course the cattle are herded on these prairies and the cowboys round them up, or, in other words, tend to them and bring them together."

"That over there looks just like a puppy," called Tommy.

"Yes, they are like puppies, and they have a funny short bark, and a saucy tail that they flourish in the air as they dart down into their holes. We are going now through that part of the northwest that is called the 'Bad Lands.' But you can see there are large 'towns' of dogs that seem to enjoy living here. Horses do not like these 'towns,' for they are liable to get their feet into the holes. Still, I have seen horses that are used to them and that pick their way over the holes and jump from one level spot to another, and these are the horses that cowboys like."

"I wish I had such a horse. My, but I'd make him go!" said Tommy.

"When we get home we will go to a zoo and see a prairie dog close to," said Tommy's father, "unless you decide to stay west and get acquainted with them in their homes."

Under the Barberry Hedge

The late bee hummed over the blue blossoms of the straggling shoots of the Wandering Jew and listened to the chorus of voices under the bare brown hedge.

Artemus Ant was the hardest worker and the fastest talker and mostly he boasted his boasts about the wonderful stories in his winter cellar. Blue butterflies curled up cozily on a red-

berried twig and listened intently. Sweet little voices all around broke the stillness of the crisp fall air. Some chanted happy little songs, others whispered gently to each other, a few listened politely to the tedious tales of Artemus Ant. Gradually the many voices grew still and one Big Berry began a tale which was so interesting that Blue Butterfly wished that all the butterflies might experience the wonderful things which befell the Barberries.

"Down, down, down under the crackly, crisp leaves we drop and lie quietly until the fall rains drip-drop

Seventeen hundred years ago the Roman child, played with her doll made of wood or clay, and just loved it. Some quaint customs were connected with dolls in Rome. Roman dolls often had fine clothes and toy houses fitted up with tiny leaden pots and pans and even money boxes. African children today are very fond of anything in the shape of a doll. At times it is a piece of cassava root with a cloth round it or just knotted a rag. They like to tie these on their backs in imitation of the way their mothers carried them when they were babies.

Jewelry Made of Seeds

"We can make a kind of jewelry that will be just as original, and perhaps as pretty, as those beautiful things in the arts and crafts shop, though it may not last as long," said Roger one day in winter.

"Tell me how, quick, and let us begin right away; and what shall we make the jewelry of?" cried Christine.

"Don't you remember the box of



"See the kitten on the wall"

The Kitten and Fallen Leaves

See the Kitten on the wall, Sporting with the leaves that fall, Withered leaves—one—two—and three—

From the lofty elder tree! —W. Wordsworth.

In the Kensington Gardens

The children of London are very fond of the Kensington Gardens and all sorts of them flock there in hundreds. All about the Round Pond there are children sailing all manner of boats, the breeze fills the white wings of the miniature sailing yachts and they go skimming across the clear water at an enormous rate.

There is another sort of life that abounds there, too; that is the animals and birds. First of all there are the little squirrels who live in the huge, old trees. They are quite tame and if you sit on a chair with a bag of nuts and coax them they will come nearer and nearer, finally eating out of your hand. Each family seems to have appropriated a special tree, for the other day I saw a squirrel very much annoyed when a stranger squirrel trespassed on his particular one; his fluffy tail, as long as his was, stood straight on end and he chased the little fellow around the iron chairs and trees for quite a way, then when he returned he sat on a large root keeping guard for a long time.

In the winter flocks of seagulls fly inland and take refuge on the Round Pond. People take bags of bread and feed them. Hundreds of them swirl round and round, catching in their beaks the crumbs you throw into the air, nearly hiding you in a cloud of beating, white wings. One can also feed the pigeons, and the ducks and swans who live all the year through in the pond. They strut right out of the water in the effort to snatch a tit-bit out of your hand. In the spring all the families of ducklings and tiny cygnets are seen flocking behind their mothers learning to swim.

Last spring many flocks of long-haired, shaggy sheep were brought along the coast by steamer all the way from Scotland to graze on the fresh, green grass. All day they wandered about where their fancy took them, over the low iron railings with a leap, down the gravel paths, and across the green slopes, nibbling, nibbling until sunset when the shepherd, with his plaid folded around him, and his collie dog herded them home to bed.

Then, too, Kensington Gardens is a favorite spot of town for dogs; here they are loosened from their leashes, and have an hour or so of liberty. How they tear down the shady, grassy avenues, and roll and enjoy themselves, and chase one another around the wooden benches and chairs.

There are plenty of flowers there, too. Either side of the "Babies Walk" there are all sorts of wonderful cultivated flowers which make a blaze of color in June. Earlier in the year there are patches of yellow daffodils growing under the trees and earlier still little yellow mauve and white crocuses. Then there are the blue bells, the pink and white May trees, the tall chestnuts with their pink and white flowers growing like waxen candles, and the lilacs.

The Bird That Stays

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The birds have flown, and the snows are white.

Over the hills and plains, But still in the windy, icy north, One gay little bird remains.

Safe on the living room wall he clings In a snug little, brown nest.

Facing the outdoor world so white And the sunset's red in the west.

Why does he stay in the wintry north? I'll whisper the secret to you: He lives in the little old-fashioned clock.

And he sings the hours—Cuckoo!

About Dolls

Long before Greece and Rome were thought of little Egyptian children played with dolls made of wood, bronze, limestone, earthenware, even of blue porcelain, which latter must have been pretty but very brittle.

There were some very gay dolls amongst them, decorated with painted designs—triangles, squares, lines and animals' figures. The Nile supplied them with hair from the mud of the river banks. This was rolled into beads, threaded on strings, and stood for "flowing curly locks," no doubt giving great pleasure to the children.

Sardis, the capital town of Lydia in Greece, used to manufacture dolls of terra cotta as well as queer figures of dogs, hens, fish and horses. These terra cotta dolls were considered quite beautiful with elaborate head-dresses and well-molded arms and ankles. Sometimes the legs were strung on at the hip or were jointed at the knee. Ivory dolls were very "special," and were carefully modeled.

pearl pendants, and be sure they were well placed.

Stringing a pumpkin seed lengthwise, starting at the large end, he slipped it down against the knot in the end of his thread, then tied the other end to the necklace between the fifth and sixth seeds. He did not draw the pendant up very close to the necklace, but left enough thread at the top to allow it to hang easily.

Four of these pendants he attached to the main part of the necklace and five to the loop. In hanging the pendants he looped his thread over the thread of the necklace, then brought it down and tied it, leaving a very short end where he cut it off. The needle would pierce only the top part, or small end, of the kernel of corn.

Roger had to string his amber differently.

First he pushed his needle through and slipped the corn down close to the knot at the end of his thread, then he looped the thread over the thread of the necklace between the two first seeds, brought it down again, passed the needle through the same hole in the corn, carried it up and tied it around the loop just made.

He hung four amber drops between the pearls on each side of the necklace, one at each end of the loop of pearls and one in the middle, where the small ends of the two middle parts of the necklace met. That made eleven drops on the main part of the necklace. On the bottom of each side of the two side pendants he also hung the amber drops and on the bottom of three pendants of the pearl loop, the two end ones and the one in the middle.

"That is just beautiful," said Christine.

The necklace Christine made of white pumpkin seeds and yellow corn was much simpler, but quite effective. She thought, at first, to string the seeds by passing the needle through the side edge, but she found that although this could be done lengthwise of the seeds they would split when the needle was put through the small edge. So she took a stitch in the small end of a seed and the small end of a kernel of corn alternately, starting the stitch each time from underneath and leaving a space between the corn and the seed.

After this the children made a splice necklace, a watch fob and a bracelet. The apple seeds were used with acorns in making the bracelet and you cannot imagine what artistic "jewelry" these articles were when finished.

seeds and things we saved last fall from our garden?"

"Oh, yes, I'll get it," and Christine was off in a second, to return presently with a good-sized box in which were a number of little paper bags containing their treasures.

"Aren't you glad, Roger, we did them up in separate packages? Here are pumpkin seeds. You know we thought it would be fun to plant them in the backyard and see what would come of them. They are shaped like pearls, these pretty pumpkin seeds. I think we will call them mother-of-pearl. And here are squash seeds, Roger, just see the pale, yellow rim around each one, like a real gold setting. What is that you have?"

"Amber beads,"

"Let me see; oh, yellow field corn; it does look like amber, doesn't it, and it is so pretty with the pumpkin seed pearls."

"There are acorns," said Roger, "and this is a small bag of apple seeds."

"Now I wish we had something quite round, something that looks like beads."

"Why won't those round spices down in the kitchen do?"

"You mean allspice—just the thing, of course. You get them, Roger, and please bring the cloves, too. We may find use for them."

When Roger returned they spread out their store of "jewels" and began to plan what they would make.

"How would you like a pearl and amber necklace, Christine, or pearl and topaz, if you prefer?"

"That will be fine, only I would rather call it mother-of-pearl and amber."

"Then I will make one with dangles down in front. See, this way," and Roger arranged some pumpkin seeds and yellow corn on the table to form a design for a necklace, with the pendants and drops, which he called "dangles."

"How very pretty!" Christine exclaimed. "I think I will make one, too, but it will be different."

Christine brought out her workbasket with needles, thimbles, scissors, and wax for waxing the thread. Then she found a ball of fine, tightly twisted linen, such as is used for knitting. After experimenting with silk and coarse cotton thread they decided the waxed linen was best and strongest for stringing their seeds. Roger put a long thread in his needle, doubled it, waxed it, and tied a knot in the end, then he pushed the needle lengthwise through a pumpkin seed, starting at the large end. He slid the seed along the thread to within about four inches of the end, then proceeded to string eight other seeds in the same manner, always leaving a little space between the seeds. When the eighth pearl was on the thread he reversed his method and strung eight more, starting this time at the small end of each seed, which brought the points of the two middle ones together.

Leaving four inches of thread at the last end, he cut it off and threaded the needle anew. Again he made a string of pearls, six on the string, with the large ends all turned toward the middle. He tied each end of the short string to the long string just between the sixth and seventh seeds, counting from each end of the long string. This made the loop which hangs below the rest of the necklace.

"Why do you not hurry and put on the amber dangles?" inquired Christine, glancing up from her work.

But Roger would not hurry. He was eager to see the effect of the yellow drops. First he must attach his

brook runs down along the willows to the old bridge. The elder is growing against the bridge and there are little pink flowers there, too, that look like jewelry. The elder is massed against the bridge and it brushes against my dress.

In the fields I see the farmers working. They do not go to school now. But they have work to do in the fields. The schoolhouse is on the hill. I hear the first bell ringing. The children will be there and the teacher will give us seats for the year. She will tell us to put our books away and to sing a song with her. Good-by, elders! I cannot stop beside you now. School has begun.

Children! Grandpa's ship is in. He and Grandma will be here in three days' time!" said Mother, holding up a telegram, just arrived.

The children clustered round her, Basil, Beryl, Alaric, and Violet.

"Oh, Mother, isn't it good that we've got this lovely snow!" cried Beryl, looking out at the snow covered countryside. "Now we can do something for Grandma and Grandpa that will make them really and truly think they are still in Canada!" The children's grandparents were visiting England for the first time.

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DRIVE TO IMPOSE STATE MEDICINE

Prosecutions in Vaccination Cases
and the Agitation for Public
Health Legislation Considered
to Have the Same Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Woolwine case in California, the Walker and Tanner cases in New Jersey and the agitation for public health legislation, including a national department of public welfare, are considered by believers in medical freedom here to be part of a campaign to impose state medicine upon the American people.

Discussing this question in his recently published summary, entitled "State Medicine a Menace to Democracy," H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, regards the term "state medicine" as almost synonymous with the term "compulsory allopathic medicine," but as not including the exercise of functions by the government of a purely sanitary character.

Dr. Samuel Dixon, former Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania, addressing the American Medical Association, some years ago, said:

"Let it be understood at the outset, however, that no matter how great effort we may make to educate the people, unless we have the lex scripta, the written law, to fall back on, state medicine, while it may be a beautiful science, can never be a practical art."

The laws we must have. These laws must reach into all the relations of human life. . . . Thus we have a state system of sanitary administration, complete and symmetrical, its head at the seat of power in the State, untrammelled in the exercise of authority, reaching down through the subdivisions of county and township to the people; and a department in daily touch with every nook and corner of the State through its faithful allies, the physicians of the commonwealth."

State Medicine Defined

Paraphrasing this, Mr. Anderson thus defines "state medicine":

"A state or federal system of administration of compulsory allopathic medicine, complete and symmetrical, its head at the seat of power in the state or federal government, untrammelled in the exercise of authority, reaching down through the subdivisions of county and township to the people; and a department in daily touch through its allies, the allopathic physicians of the State or nation."

For a quarter of a century or more, Mr. Anderson points out, the American Medical Association has carried on a vigorous campaign for the establishment of a national department of health. The ostensible purpose of such a department is to promote the health of the nation; but it has been pointed out frequently that if such a department were established its power might be abused and used by them in control in an effort to establish a monopoly in the healing art and to secure the medical control of the citizen.

Cautious Recommended

Dr. J. W. Van Derslice, before the Illinois State Medical Society, has held that "the safety to the profession" of such a department would depend wholly upon the attitude of those who filled its offices. And he added: "Some of the advocates of this venture aim to have the department regulate the practice of medicine and allied professions; supervise all state departments of health, all state institutions, hospitals and dispensaries; that all candidates to enter the study of medicine expecting to receive state appointment shall first secure a certification of fitness from said department, and only to enlist such number as the service shall require annually; in other words, to build up the same political institution as West Point; to fix a health standard above the minimum of which individuals are to be considered well; to have periodic examinations of every individual in the State; to establish compulsory treatment, without limitation, other than recovery or death of those compulsorily examined and found to be below the minimum standard of health and of those taken sick; to establish a compulsory sickness insurance system to be determined on actuarial lines."

And Dr. Van Derslice urged that before indorsement be given the department of health project, even by the medical men to whom he was speaking, a "little caution should be exercised to see what safeguards there are to be against state medicine."

Matter Left to States

It is pointed out that the federal constitution does not charge the federal government with the guardianship of the public health, but leaves that duty to the police powers of the states and local authorities. And it is held that a national department of health is not needed because there are already constituted authorities of unquestioned power and right to attend to such health matters as come within the jurisdiction of the federal government; and this is indicated in opinions of several medical writers.

Prof. Irving Fisher has said that such a department, once started, "so that millions upon millions of government money" will be at its service. Laws for medical examination of children in the public schools afford another means of extending state medicine; this and the demand for compulsory teaching of certain medical subjects in the schools are regarded as showing that little by little an effort is being made to bring about the medical domination of the schools and the children in them.

It is recalled that Joseph I. France

(R.), Senator from Maryland, introduced a bill in the United States Senate providing for the card indexing of everybody in the country. On "census enumeration days" all inhabitants of each census precinct would be enrolled and receive a registered card, and the director of the census would make regulations concerning the carrying by individuals of identification numbered registration cards.

This bill also provided for an annual medical examination of all school children under 14 and of all males under 45. Duplicate cards would be kept giving information as to the person's health and physical condition, school attendance and progress, business, special offices, honors, achievements, payment of taxation or insurance premiums, whether qualified and exercising the right to vote, literacy of parents, and many other things.

Stand Ill Becoming Public Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Telegram says editorially:

"District Attorney Thomas Lee Woolwine of Los Angeles County, California, acts hastily and without sound reasoning in making a vicious and unwarranted assault upon Christian Scientists and other non-medical healers. Mr. Woolwine promises prosecutions on manslaughter charges for the parents of children who may die while under the care of non-medical practitioners, holding parents who fail to call physicians criminally negligent. No parent, whether he believe in mental healing or in the use of medicine, will subject the child to unnecessary risks in its battle for life. If the reasoning of Mr. Woolwine is sound and the State is justified in making an official investigation of child deaths occurring under non-medical healers, then is not the State in duty bound to take the same interest in deaths occurring under a school of medicine for failure to resort to some other school in the effort to render all possible service to the child? Mr. Woolwine displays a bias which not only in becomes the public official, but also reveals mental barriers in a profession which should ever keep its gates open and hear the evidence before passing judgment."

GUATEMALAN FISCAL POLICY A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Government of Guatemala has adopted a new fiscal policy, which is effecting an important economy in the conduct of the country, it was announced here by the Guatemalan Legation on Saturday.

One of the features of the new policy is that of giving full publicity to the financial operations of the government, including monthly publication of a complete financial statement showing in detail all government revenues and disbursements.

"The plan has been in operation for some time," says the Legation, "and the statement of government finances for the month of September last now is being published in Guatemala City."

"This statement discloses the interesting fact that during the month of September last the total income of the government from all sources was approximately 50 per cent greater than during the preceding September."

"A summary of the financial statement shows that the government's revenues in September last were greater than during September of 1919 by the following amounts: Import and export duties increased 3,002,684 pesos; liquor duties increased 2,775,452 pesos, and miscellaneous incomes increased 390,297 pesos, a total increase of 6,168,433 pesos."

PRICES REDUCED BY COOPERATIVE BUYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Food prices to restaurants have been greatly reduced by cooperative buying during the last three months that leading restaurant men say that there will soon probably be a further reduction of 10 per cent to the consumer, which will make prices 20 per cent less than those prevailing during the summer. The Standard Purveyors Inc., official distributor of the Society of Restaurateurs, has obtained a large refrigeration plant and expects soon to own and operate its own trucks to collect shipments from railroad cars and distribute them to the restaurants.

It is said that the system of cooperative buying followed by the restaurateurs has succeeded not only in obtaining better things at lower prices than were paid formerly for inferior goods, but also in eliminating unfair competition.

GROWTH AND YIELD OF OIL WELLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Oil wells costing \$27,000,000 were completed in Texas and Oklahoma last month, according to an announcement of the American Oil Engineering Corporation, which adds that the total initial production of new wells in Texas in November was \$3,099 barrels and in Oklahoma 70,954 barrels.

"Values Tell"

CHEASTY'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES

For Men and Young Men

300-310 Broadway
NEW YORK

For Men and Young Men

300-310 Broadway
NEW YORK

For Men and Young Men

300-310 Broadway
NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

LARGER INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE

Massachusetts Agricultural College Meetings Indicate Agricultural Revival Throughout the New England District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Meetings recently held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at which county agents and members of the college extension service discussed various problems, indicated that the agricultural interests of the State are moving forward and that the entire New England district, aided by the various agricultural institutions which are located in the various states, is seriously engaged in an effort to bring back some of the prestige which the farming industry of this large area once enjoyed.

The farmers are beginning to ask questions of the college and apply some of the knowledge that they have gained from contact with the various movements which the college has inaugurated for their instruction and benefit. "The greatest lack we have is adequate knowledge of these things," this sentence from a discussion by an extension service specialist at the recent conference expressed concretely a feeling that had been evident in every session of the conference.

More research is needed on almost every problem in agriculture, the county agents say, before they can feel that they advise farmers authoritatively. Especially did they feel the need of sustained study on problems of marketing agricultural products, and on cooperative efforts of farmers. Just to what extent the food supply problem of Massachusetts is being furthered by cooperative organizations is a matter upon which the county agents have been giving serious attention. They declare they have no doubt of the benefits of cooperation when it is economic, built upon an adequate crop supply and upon a real marketing need, and directed by a competent manager. In some instances the county agents say that cooperative exchanges in Massachusetts are merely adding the competition of one more dealer in their communities, and making an economic gain.

One of the services a county agent frequently renders is the advising of producers as to the desirability of forming marketing organizations, selling exchanges and cooperative stores. A need the agents feel is data bearing directly upon the condition of cooperative organizations in New England, showing the weaknesses and the causes of weakness in them. Efficient methods depend upon careful study and the analysis of marketing machinery, the county agents say. This adequate knowledge they are counting upon the Massachusetts Agricultural College to furnish them. "More research in every line," is their response to how the college can help.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A nationwide system of employment exchanges, intelligent planning of public works, regularization of industry, unemployment insurance, and appointment by mayors of non-political unemployment committees in every industrial community are urged by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

The association advises that as far as possible aid be supplied by giving employment at standard rates, but on part time, to encourage early return to regular occupations. It recommends that a distinction be drawn between unemployed who are willing to work and idlers who seek merely temporary relief, and between nonresidents and the resident unemployed family men. It recommends also that penal farm colonies be developed for shirkers and vagrants, training colonies and classes for the inefficient, special workshops for handicapped and substandard workers, and industrial training classes with free scholarships for unemployed workers.

COAL CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK IMPROVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Anthracite coal is coming into the local market in larger quantities than for some time and at lower prices, which will soon be reflected in retail schedules, according to the Wholesale Trade Association. The association adds that there

will be little demand for export coal for another month, and that the demand for bituminous is so low that some grades may be bought at less than the cost of production. It is said also that numerous "snowbird" mines which opened operations to profit by high prices have now gone out of business, leaving a normal market to responsible producers, who do not, it says, indulge in exacting exorbitant prices.

CLAIM OF RECORD YEAR BY RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In a statement reviewing the railroad situation for the current year, authorized by Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, it is emphatically denied that the railroads contemplate seeking a further rise in rates.

"I know of no movement on the part of the railroads for a general increase in rates, nor do I expect any," says Mr. Cuyler. "It is true that the railroad companies are not receiving from the increased rates anything like the 6 per cent return needed. But the railway executives realize that they are trustees of a great public interest in the reduction of railroad operating expenses to the lowest possible figure, and every effort will be made during the coming year to accomplish this by further economies and efficiency."

Record Year

It is asserted that "this is the record year for American railroad operation. Not only has a larger gross tonnage been moved than ever before, but new records have been established in the amount of transportation gotten out of each car. Even in the war year of 1918, the highest performance was 499 ton miles per car per day, while for August, 1920, the average was 557, and for September and October, 565."

"In the nine full months since the government turned back the railroads to their owners on March 1, the railroad companies, under private operation, have:

"1. Increased the average movement per freight car per day 6.3 miles from 22.3 to 28.6 miles.

"2. Increased the average load per car 1.7 tons—from 28.2 to 30 year of 1918, the highest performance was 499 ton miles per car per day, while for August, 1920, the average was 557, and for September and October, 565."

"3. Made substantial reduction in the number of unserviceable locomotives.

"4. Reduced the accumulation of loaded but unmoved freight cars from 103,237 on March 1, to 21,991 on December 3, of which only 6386 were detained because of the inability of the railroads to move them.

"5. Relocated approximately 180,000 box cars from the east to the west for the movement of farm produce.

"6. Relocated approximately 180,000 open top cars from the west to the east, to keep up the production of coal.

"7. Moved the third highest coal production in the history of the country.

"8. Spent over \$500,000,000 extra on improving the maintenance of tracks, bridges, cars and locomotives.

"9. Contracted to spend about \$250,000,000, largely out of earnings, for additions and betterments to promote the movement of cars.

"10. Made arrangements to purchase approximately 50,000 new freight cars, 1500 new locomotives and 1000 new passenger cars.

"11. Begun the reconstruction of thousands of old cars.

"12. Moved—with a deteriorated plant, under disturbed labor and business conditions—the largest volume of traffic ever known in a single year, with the highest efficiency yet achieved, and with a minimum addition to the value of the property on which the public has to pay a return through rates."

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AN IRISH OUTBURST AGAINST BRITAIN

Irish Gathering at Melbourne Passes Resolution Condemning British Policy and Pledging Support to Australian Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Extraordinary statements made at an Irish gathering in Melbourne have aroused indignation. Hugh Mahon, a former colleague of Mr. Hughes in the Federal Ministry, and Irishman of extremist views, and a member of the House of Representatives, presided, and with him were leading members of the federal and state parliamentary Labor Party.

Prior to the chairman's address, the following letter was read from Dr. Phelan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sale, who has been prominent by reason of his bitter denunciations of Britain:

"Any protest against the reign of terror now ruling in the name of law in Ireland has my fullest approval. We would be unworthy of the measure of liberty we enjoy if we failed to denounce the government which is endeavoring to crush the spirit of liberty in the most venerable of European nations."

When the Labor members of Parliament had left the meeting, after addressing it, the following resolution in favor of an Australian republic was carried:

"Eternal Disgrace"

"That this mass meeting of Australian citizens, in view of the policy of oppression and tyranny pursued by the English Government in Ireland, and which has brought eternal disgrace upon the whole British Empire, of which Australia forms a part, pledges its support to any movement for the establishment of an Australian republic."

The chairman, Mr. Mahon, was reported in the daily press as follows:

"The outrage committed upon Archbishop Mannix in England will never be forgotten by the Irish people of Australia. Never in Russia, under the worst ruler of the Tsars, has there been such an infamous murder as that of the late Alderman McSwiney."

Among the other speakers were Frank Tudor, federal Labor leader, Parker Moloney, Frank Brennan, and M. P. Considine, all members of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Prendergast, leader of the state Labor Party. The speeches made by the Labor members were not reported, but they apparently were present when the following motions were agreed to:

"That this meeting expresses and extends its profound sympathy to the relatives of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who was brutally done to death by the Lloyd George Government, and assures them that his prolonged martyrdom which has kindled the indignation of the whole civilized world will assuredly hasten recognition by the nations of the Irish republic, to which Alderman McSwiney devoted his noble life."

Destroying Civic Liberty

"That this meeting earnestly invites the attention of free Australia to the complete destruction of civic liberty in Ireland by the action of the

English Government; it denies the right of England to impose her will on the Irish people.

It condemns the saturnalia of murder, arson, plunder and destruction indulged in by the foreign army of occupation, with approval of the English Government."

Hugh Mahon left the Hughes Government, of which he was a minister at the time of the conscription split. He has since been a strong supporter of Archbishop Mannix. Mr. Mahon has always been an ardent Home Ruler. He was associated with the Parnell movement in Ireland, and for his part in it was imprisoned in Kilmalham in 1881.

ATTEMPT TO SPREAD LOCKOUT CHARGED

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from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers charge that the employers are attempting to spread the lockout to all branches of the industry. It was said at the union offices that restaurants and commissaries where the workers might purchase food at cost were to be organized, and that a fund to cover the needs of New York workers would be subscribed by Amalgamated workers in other cities.

The International Association of Garment Manufacturers, which operates in 38 states and in certain provinces of Canada and states of Mexico, announces that replies to a questionnaire sent out recently indicate that only about 15 per cent of its members have reduced wages by from 9 to 25 per cent, and that about 40 per cent plan to maintain their present schedules or have not considered a change, while the others say that they are considering changes.

IMMIGRANTS HELD ON SHIPS

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from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—About 12,000 immigrants arriving at this port on the numerous steamers docking here last week were held on board ship over the holiday, due to the lack of sufficient inspectors. The detention quarters at Ellis Island were also greatly overcrowded.

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COMMITTEE OPPOSES TAX EXEMPTIONS

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NEW YORK, New York—Tax exemptions, except for state-owned properties, are opposed by the National Tax Association Committee, in a report just made public. The committee argues that taxation should be universal and that every person in the jurisdiction of a government should contribute to the support of that government in proper proportion. The committee urges amendment of the income tax law to apply to all incomes, and condemns exemption of salaries of public officials, of interest on farm loan bonds, War Finance Corporation bonds and Federal Reserve Bank dividends.

Another proposal opposed by the committee is the exemption of interest on mortgages from federal and state income taxes. The committee asserts that exemption from taxation of interest on Liberty bonds and state and local bonds has enhanced disturbances of the money market, and believes that the exemption of mortgage interest would make for further disturbance.

LEAGUE ASKS FACTS FROM ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Replying to a note from the secretariat of the League of Nations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has given the population of Argentina on January 1 as 8,416,485. The information was asked for with a view to fixing this country's contribution toward the upkeep of the secretariat.

It has not been found possible to give the secretariat the exact area of the Republic, as the boundaries with Paraguay and Bolivia are still in dispute at some points. A provisional estimate gives the area as 2,792,713 kilometers.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LEADERS STAY
IN POSITION

Association Football Games
Played Saturday Do Not Re-
duce English League From the
Top of the Division Standings

ENGLISH FOOTBALL STANDINGS

First Division

| W. L. D. | For | Agst | Pts |
|-------------------|-----|------|-----|
| Burnley | 13 | 4 | 26 |
| Newcastle United | 11 | 5 | 21 |
| Bolton Wanderers | 10 | 6 | 20 |
| Manchester City | 11 | 6 | 21 |
| Everton | 10 | 6 | 20 |
| Liverpool | 9 | 6 | 18 |
| Manchester United | 9 | 6 | 18 |
| Middlesbrough | 10 | 6 | 20 |
| Tottenham Hotspur | 9 | 6 | 18 |
| Aston Villa | 9 | 6 | 18 |
| Woolwich Arsenal | 9 | 6 | 18 |
| Blackburn Rovers | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| West Bromwich | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| Sheff Wed | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| Sheff United | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| Derby County | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| Bradford | 3 | 14 | 6 |

Second Division

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|
| Cardiff City | 12 | 2 | 26 |
| Bristol City | 11 | 3 | 25 |
| Birmingham | 11 | 3 | 25 |
| Blackpool | 10 | 6 | 20 |
| South Shields | 10 | 6 | 20 |
| Clapton Orient | 9 | 6 | 18 |
| West Ham United | 8 | 6 | 16 |
| Nottingham | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Leeds United | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Nottingham Forest | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Bury | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Port Vale | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| Wolverhampton | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| Leicester City | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| Rotherham County | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| Shake | 7 | 10 | 14 |
| Barnsley | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Pulham | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| Hull City | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| Sheff Wednesday | 5 | 11 | 10 |
| Covey City | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| Stockport County | 3 | 14 | 6 |

Third Division

| | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|
| Southampton | 11 | 3 | 25 |
| Watford | 12 | 2 | 26 |
| Crystal Palace | 11 | 3 | 25 |
| Queens Park | 10 | 6 | 20 |
| Swindon Town | 9 | 6 | 18 |
| Merthyr Town | 8 | 6 | 16 |
| Millwall Athletic | 7 | 6 | 14 |
| Luton Town | 7 | 6 | 14 |
| Northampton | 7 | 6 | 14 |
| Swansea Town | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| Exeter City | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| Grimsby Town | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| Southend United | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| Bristol Rovers | 7 | 9 | 14 |
| Brighton and Hove | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| Newport County | 7 | 10 | 14 |
| Norwich City | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Brentford | 5 | 9 | 10 |
| Portsmouth | 4 | 8 | 8 |
| Reading | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| Gillingham | 4 | 6 | 8 |

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDINGS

| W. L. D. | For | Agst | Pts |
|-----------------|-----|------|-----|
| Glasgow Rangers | 21 | 0 | 42 |
| Celtic | 18 | 2 | 36 |
| Partick Thistle | 13 | 5 | 26 |
| Airdrieonians | 12 | 6 | 24 |
| Motherwell | 11 | 6 | 22 |
| Hearts | 10 | 6 | 20 |
| Dundee | 10 | 6 | 20 |
| Third Lanark | 11 | 9 | 22 |
| Greenock Morton | 8 | 7 | 16 |
| Aberdeen | 8 | 7 | 16 |
| Queens Park | 7 | 9 | 14 |
| Kilmarnock | 8 | 9 | 16 |
| Clyde | 8 | 11 | 16 |
| Academicals | 6 | 10 | 12 |
| Hibernians | 7 | 11 | 14 |
| Albion Rovers | 7 | 12 | 14 |
| Ayr United | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| Clydebank | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| Falkirk | 5 | 12 | 10 |
| St. Mirren | 5 | 16 | 10 |
| Dumbarton | 3 | 18 | 6 |

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—No change of leadership was effected in the three divisions of the English Association Football League as the result of the games played Saturday.

Scoring ruled high and no fewer than eight teams managed to score 4 or more goals. Bolton Wanderers and Burnley in the First Division netted 6 times, while Notts Forest did the same in the Second Division.

The Burnley team, by winning against Sheffield United, further strengthened its position as the league leader and Newcastle remained undisturbed in second place.

In the Second Division Cardiff City is still at the head of affairs with Bristol City a close runner-up. The Southampton men could only draw with Luton in the Third Division, but this slight check did not serve to depose them from the leadership.

In the Scottish League the Glasgow Rangers gained their usual victory while two clubs, Heart of Midlothian and Motherwell, each ran up 6 goals at the expense of their opponents. The results:

First Division

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Blackburn 2, Preston 2. |
| Bolton 6, Sunderland 2. |
| Bradford City 2, Derby 2. |
| Chelsea 1, Liverpool 1. |
| Burnley 6, Sheffield United 0. |
| Arsenal 4, Everton 2. |
| Manchester City 4, West Bromwich 0. |
| Middlesbrough 2, Huddersfield 0. |
| Newcastle 1, Tottenham 1. |
| Oldham 1, Bradford 0. |
| Manchester United 2, Aston Villa 2. |

Second Division

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Blackpool 1, Barnsley 0. |
| Bury 1, South Shields 0. |
| Clapton 1, Hull 1. |
| Cardiff 4, Coventry 2. |
| Leicester 2, Stoke 1. |
| Notts Forest 6, Rotherham 1. |
| Bristol City 2, Port Vale 0. |
| Sheff Wednesday 1, Notts County 1. |
| West Ham 1, Birmingham 1. |
| Leeds 3, Fulham 0. |
| Wolverhampton 3, Stockport 1. |

Third Division

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Queens Park 2, Brentford 0. |
| Crystal Palace 2, Brighton 0. |
| Swansea 2, Bristol Rovers 1. |
| Northampton 5, Gillingham 2. |
| Southampton 5, Luton 1. |
| Grimsby 1, Norwich 1. |
| Luton 1, Southampton 0. |
| Millwall 0, Merthyr 0. |

WINNERS HAVE TO
WORK FOR POINTS

Blackheath Team Defeats Harlequins, Who Played on Home Grounds, With Score 22 to 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The outstanding feature among Rugby football matches played on November 27 was the 22 to 0 defeat of the Harlequins by the renowned Blackheath side.

During the opening period of the game the Harlequins decidedly held their own, but as the match progressed the Blackheath forwards assumed command, and indeed all but one of the tries scored were registered by members of the Blackheath vanguard.

The game was at no period very one-sided, and the winners had to play hard for every point they obtained. Playing on home ground, the Harlequins' rear divisions were seen to good advantage, the sound work of A. M. Luscombe, at fullback, being especially conspicuous. A. W. Gracie, the star three-quarter, W. W. Wakefield, the fast and clever international forward, and J. G. G. Birkett, the veteran international wing three-quarter, were the best of the Harlequins' team, while, for the winners, B. L. Cumberland, C. H. Pillman, C. N. Lowe, L. P. B. Merriam and F. W. Mellish were most prominent.

Although Richmond club did not perform any startling feats in the early days of the 1920-21 campaign, a marked improvement has recently been shown, and, on November 28, the men of the Richmond first fifteen showed excellent form when, after a close struggle, they defeated St. Bartholomew's Hospital by 8 points to 0.

Both packs were of high quality, and the first half resolved itself chiefly into a duel between the rival eighties. The game opened out, however, after the interval, when the back divisions saw considerably more of the ball. The two tries scored were the result of good play by R. H. O'Brien and H. Jones, while the only successful place kick was taken by H. Millett.

There was a battle of giants at Cardiff, where the Leicester team was entertained, and a fine game resulted in a narrow victory, by 11 points to 8, for the home side. The Leicester halfbacks, F. M. Taylor and G. W. Woods, were in splendid fettle, and the former scored a brilliant try after a scrum on the Cardiff line. The Newport 15 maintained its unbeaten record on November 27, its victims on this date being the men of Swansea. The latter team was hardly at full strength, and Newport won comfortably by 11 points to 0. Guy's Hospital, playing at home, but minus four of their best players, proved far too good for the Old Blues. The South African element, which forms the nucleus of the Guy's team, is certainly most effective, and was greatly responsible for the running up of 41 points. The Old Blues perpetrated only one successful scoring movement when R. A. Pennington got over the line, but no good use was made of the attendant place kick.

Two military forces were in opposition at Queens' Club, when the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College waged a battle royal. Honored by the presence of Prince Henry, the players contested the match on strenuous lines, victory falling to the Academy by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points). The game opened at great speed, and within six minutes of the commencement the Academy was 10 points to the good. After that the College men pulled themselves together and tried desperately to wipe off the deficit. Both the London Scottish and United Services were playing against varsity teams on November 27, the former being at home to Oxford, and the Services opposing Cambridge on the latter's ground. Both games resulted in easy victories for the Blues, who, however, were not fielding their strongest teams. Results follow:

| |
|--|
| Royal Mil. Ac. 13, Royal Mil. College 8. |
| Guy's Hospital 41, Old Blues 0. |
| Oxford Univ. 27, London Scottish 3. |
| Cambridge Univ. 26, United Services 8. |
| Blackheath 22, Harlequins 0. |
| Richmond 8, St. Bartholomew's 0. |
| Newport 11, Swansea 0. |
| Cardiff 11, Leicester 0. |
| Gloucester 29, Moseley 0. |
| Old Mer. Taylors 8, Rotherham 0. |

SISLER DECLINES
MANAGER'S POSITION

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—George Sisler, first baseman of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club and leading batsman of the American League, has refused an offer to manage the club, but has signed a long-term contract to continue playing with the club. Sisler still had a year to play with the local club under the contract, signed two years ago, but the new one takes in the unexpired term of the old one, it was explained.

Sisler declined the managership of the team before terms were discussed, saying he thought the responsibilities incident to the position would interfere with his playing.

OPPIDANS WIN IN
ETON WALL GAME

Winners and the Collegers Had Each Previously Won 27 of These Games Up to This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ETON, England—The unique wall game, played only at Eton, was decided, as is the annual custom, on St. Andrew's Day, November 30.

The rival teams, Oppidans and Collegers, had each previously won 27 games, but, on this occasion, the Oppidans took the lead as the result of securing a good victory by 1 shy to 0. The Oppidans, it may be mentioned, are those Etonians who live in the masters' houses, while the Collegers are those who have scholarships and reside in college. The game, which is perhaps the most curious sport extant, is a great attraction, and parents and friends, besides hordes of young Etonians, assemble to witness the annual contest. The parents and friends are marshaled behind ropes at a discreet distance from the scene of action, but the young generations of Etonians perch themselves upon the top of the wall, against which the game is played, and testify to the excellence of their lungs by cries of "Co-o-o-o-llegers," or "Opp-i-dans," as their loyalty and inclination dictate.

This year's contest—at which were present Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and the Earl of Athlone—was marked, at the commencement, by an unprecedented occurrence. According to all traditions, the first "bully"—a sort of Rugby football scrimmage—is formed up and the game commenced, as the clock in Lupton's Tower strikes; but apparently on this occasion, one of the Oppidans had so far broken from tradition that he was not present at the appointed hour. That a player in the wall game should arrive late seemed incredible, and after a momentary delay, the order was given to start—minus the tardy delinquent.

The game opened with a determined attacking movement by the Oppidans, who were playing toward bad calx. By way of explanation, the calx is a space of about 10 yards in front of goal being, at one end, a tree trunk, and, at the other, a small gate. The space or calx, before the goal is marked by a white line, which extends across the field of play, at right angles to the wall itself. The line does not extend to the wall, but is terminated at a small furrow which is parallel to, and about 12 yards distant from, the wall. It is only within calx that a shy may be awarded, and, in consequence, the main idea of the game is to drive the opposition into its own calx, and there claim a shy at goal. A shy is awarded, at the discretion of the umpire, when a player has, from a specially formed bully, hooked the ball up with his toe—this feat is accomplished with the assistance of the wall—and touched it with his hand. As a considerable number of boots are being employed for the same purpose at the same time, it calls for no small amount of perseverance, fortitude, and dexterity. Having once touched the ball with his hand, the successful player shouts "Got it," and, if the umpire considers that the proceedings have been in good order, is awarded a shy or throw at goal.

This throw is of little use, actually, however, as the heaving masses of defenders, who affect a clearance with all celerity. Ten such shies are equivalent to 1 goal. Tactics employed may roughly be divided into play against the wall, and play in the lops. Progress along the wall is affected by three specially garbed players on each side, whose sacking body-coverings and padded headgear are most necessary. These intrepid worthies are backed up with great vigor by two colleagues, also heavily padded, who are moreover protected with large gloves. The three men in immediate contact with the wall are known by the appropriate name of "walls," whilst their two supporters are called "second" and "third." The six men in the team go by the names of outsiders and behinds, whose multifarious duties include kicking furiously towards the opponent's calx. The area near the tree is known as bad calx, whilst the door end is known as good calx. This discrimination is presumably made because to attack bad calx it is necessary to employ the left foot, whilst, for good calx, the more natural right-footed kick is essential.

In the 1920 game, the Oppidans, as stated, opened proceedings with a few very determined rushes, although the absence of their belated member was no small handicap. Play was fast, and, rather as fast as is play usually in this extraordinary game, and half-time came without any score. In the second half, the Oppidans, supplemented by the late arrival, carved their way, both with the assistance of the wall, and by means of powerful kicks in the lops, to the outskirts of the Collegers' calx. Several clearances were made in reply to attacks closely pressed home, and it seemed as if an addition would be made to the already long list of 24 drawn games. Again the Oppidans fought their way to the Collegers' calx. Twice there were disallowed claims for shies, but eventually T. C. Barber, who had been most pushing throughout, secured a shy. At this moment, the clock chimed out for the cessation of play, and the game ended in favor of the Oppidans by 1 shy to 0. The Collegers never appeared really dangerous, but this may be accounted for partially by their lack of weight. Furthermore, the Oppidans have a far greater number from which to choose their side. The umpire for the 1920 game was the Hon. G. W. Yytelton and A. E. Conybeare, while the onerous duties of referee were discharged by A. M. Goodhart.

FIVE COLLEGES
IN CHESS MEET

Old Triangular College Chess League Will Hold Its Annual Tournament in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The old Triangular College Chess League has again expanded this year, now containing five colleges, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology appearing for the first time, as well as the competitors last year, New York University, College of the City of New York, Cornell University and the University of Pennsylvania.

The tournament will start this morning at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, where the Intercollegiate Chess League will also play beginning Tuesday afternoon. This proximity may result in a special match between the leagues. The first round will match Technology against Pennsylvania, and City College against New York University, with the present champions, Cornell University, a bye. The personnel of the teams are as follows:

Cornell—H. Adelsberg '21, H. Garfinkel '22, N. Gothof '22, and A. Revitz '23. City College—A. Weisberg '21, H. Sternberg '22, H. Grossman '23, and H. Stockmayer '23.

Pennsylvania—R. S. Fraser '22, E. G. Padoa '21, B. L. Rosenberg '22, and J. Cooper '24.

New York University—A. A. Cohen '22, L. E. Denonn '23, A. L. Kreins '22, and David Bourgin '22.

Technology—F. Lyon '21, S. N. Nelson '20, J. Brimberg '23, and Carl Thumim '21.

RENEW INTEREST IN
BRITISH CYCLE SHOW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—The great exhibition of bicycles and motorcycles, which is held annually at Olympia, London, has recently closed its doors, leaving the devotees of the two kindred pastimes, and of the sport of cycle racing, in a state of expectancy, waiting for the opening of the new season in the spring, and the delivery of the latest models of bicycles and motorcycles, on which they hope to disport themselves in the year 1921. In addition to producing several overdue mechanical improvements, the cycle show revealed one or two distinct changes. Perhaps the most marked was the renewed inclination of the big cycle makers to take an interest in bicycle racing on road and track.

Time was when every manufacturer of repute built a racing model and followed its career in competitive events with keen appreciation, knowing that the ability to construct a successful speed machine was likely to render certain the commercial success of his standard roadster types. It is known that a racing bicycle has to withstand far greater stresses than ever fall to the lot of a touring mount, and yet it has to be considerably lighter. The inference is, therefore, that a factory, whose racing machine runs freely and does not fail under the strain of competition, must build an equally satisfactory roadster for the lady cyclist and the "potterer."

Every club man and racing cyclist is the center figure of a large or small group of private riders of both sexes, who follow his movements and take his advice implicitly, each being directly influenced by the choice of his or her particular hero on the track or road. This consequently spreads abroad the name of the maker whose machine the hero rides, for, indeed, every successful athlete is a hero. Some, the Kramers, the Spears, the Merediths, and Guignards, have world-wide followings, while the lesser lights possess perhaps half a dozen admirers.

While a materialist must never be allowed to become too intimate with amateur sport, the fact that cycle makers realize the financial importance of being able to build a bicycle which is selected and used by the most critical customer in the cycling world—the speed man—is a good sign for the success of the coming racing season. Many firms exhibited racing bicycles at Olympia who had not made such machines for 20 years. Others made their first appearance as caterers for this market. Some of the machines shown were obvious attempts, whilst others were quite up to date and in accordance with modern requirements. The sponsors of the former type showed themselves ready to accept advice, and, when delivered in March or April next, their products will, no doubt, be found to embody the tangible results of criticism which they heard during the week of publicity at Olympia.

CHICAGO LACKS
A SINGLE COACH

Maroon Basketball Squad Is Well Supplied With Veteran Players, but Is Handicapped by Too Many Instructors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the return of four and perhaps five high-scoring veterans from the team that last year won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball championship and defended the middle west in the inter-sectional series, which was won by University of Pennsylvania, the problem at University of Chicago this winter is not one of players, but of coaches.

Not that the Maroons have no coach. On the contrary, there is some sentiment expressed that they have too many. There are four, including A. A. Stagg, athletic director, who never before in all his 29 years at Chicago tutored basketball. It is the only branch of college athletics in which he has not won a reputation as an expert.

When H. O. Page, who molded last year's championship team, went to Butler College as athletic director last spring, he left an opening in the Midway coaching staff that Director Stagg has been unable to fill. Page was assistant football coach, basketball coach and baseball coach. Ever since 1910 he had complete authority in basketball, and Director Stagg did not even see a great many games.

This fall, F. M. Walker, who was a star Maroon athlete in football, basketball and baseball for the three years ending 1907, was engaged as assistant football coach, and he is to stay on to take charge of the baseball team this spring. In the meantime he is helping out with the basketball five. D. L. Hoffer, who has turned out five championship gymnastic teams for Chicago, is also taking a hand in drilling the indoor quintet. Another coach is P. D. Hinkle '20, captain of last year's team, who was judged one of the best running guards in the United States.

In the interval before he graduates he is trying to communicate to some of the newer aspirants the tricks he learned under Coach Page. While discipline and team work may suffer from lack of a single coach with full authority to develop a systematic style of play, there seems to be no help for the situation. Director Stagg told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here recently that he had looked over the field and found no one available whom he considered good enough. He has no one in prospect and expects to go through the season with the present arrangements.

Perhaps the most encouraging factor of the situation is the fact that R. D. Birkhoff '21 is back at forward. He was the second best scorer in the Conference last year, when he recorded a total of 159 points in 12 games. From his performance in practice games it is evident that he has lost none of his accuracy and speed. His floor work, especially his dribbling, usually outwitted the opposing guard, and his superb free throwing kept his team in the running every game.

When Clarence Vollmer '20 returns to college the quintet will be augmented by another of last year's stars. He has another year to go to finish his college career and has missed the summer and fall semesters. Last spring he went to Japan as captain of the baseball team, otherwise he would have graduated. He was one of the best point getters in the Conference last year, 50 field goals in 12 games standing to his credit. With his speed, he glides past and between opposing guards with regularity, leaping underneath the basket to slip the ball over the rim.

In Capt. O. H. O. Crier '21, the Maroons will have for their leader a player with weight and aggressiveness. At background for two years he has done most of the defensive playing. He seldom goes beyond the center of the court and for that reason is not seen among the list of high scorers.

Last year's center, Robert Halladay '22, may set Hinkle's place at running guard. He is a strong defensive man as well as a good shooter. He breaks up plays before they are fairly well started and can twist away with the ball and score.

H. G. Williams '21, substitute center last year, will in all likelihood qualify for the regular post this year. With reach, height, speed and a good eye for the basket he will be a valuable pivot man. Another candidate with ability is P. C. Hitchcock '21. He has scoring talent, but lacks experience as a regular.

One more of last year's leaders, E. C. Currier '20, is expected back. Like Vollmer, he went to Japan on the baseball team, and has missed two more semesters. There is some doubt as to whether he will be eligible; but it is thought certain he will make an effort to get back.

Some promising aspirants who come out regularly for practice and have shown an eye for the basket in preliminary games are J. P. Neff '22, guard; L. W. Tatge '22, guard; E. C. Bushnell '22, forward; Guy Runyon '22, forward; Perry Segal '22, guard, and C. W. McGuire '22, forward.

CLOSE GAME WON
BY ST. PATRICKS

Defeat the Canadiens in National Hockey League Match at Toronto by a Score of 5 to 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Canada—The local National Hockey League season was ushered in Saturday evening when the St. Patricks clashed with the Canadiens of Montreal and emerged the winners after a close game by a score of 5 to 4.

The Canadiens, who were the season at Hamilton on Wednesday night, obtained an early lead and maintained it until almost the end of the second period when the locals went into the lead and held it throughout the remainder of the game.

The wonderful goal keeping of Vezina was responsible for the close score as the locals were in much better shape and had the play in their opponents' territory a great deal more than the score indicates. Wilson was the outstanding player for the locals and his back-checking was a feature of the game while Dye, the local lad, showed vast improvement over last season. Randall and Cameron on the defense were strong and constantly made runs toward Vezina's strong hold. Noble, the St. Patrick leader, was strong throughout the game.

Lalonde and Pitre as usual were the pivots in the visitors' attack while Corbeau was prominent on the defenses. The Canadiens scored twice in the first period, the first goal going to Pitre and the second to Lalonde. Immediately play was resumed Cameron rushed and scored for the locals. Pitre scored on a lone rush to he followed four minutes later by Wilson. Seventeen minutes' play elapsed in the second period before Randall evened the score on a rush and a minute later scored again on a pass from Roach. The last period was the most exciting of nearly 4000 fans, including St. Patrick's lead in six minutes, and four minutes later Corbeau tallied the final counter. Toward the end of the game the Canadiens sent every one up on the attack, but the locals' defense held them out. The score:

| ST. PATRICKS | CANADIENS |
|---|-----------|
| Dye, Smylie, H., Pitre, Berlinguette, Wilson, Roach, C. C. Lalonde, MacDonald, Noble, Randall, Dye, D., Munnery, Cameron, rd., Lalonde, Corbeau, Pitre, Mitchell, G., Vezina. | |
| Score—St. Patricks 5, Canadiens 4. | |
| Goals—Randall 3, Cameron 1, Wilson 1 for St. Patricks; Pitre 2, Lalonde, Corbeau for Canadiens. Referee—L. Marsh. Time—Three 20m. periods. | |

CLOSE GAME WON
BY SEATTLE TEAM

Victoria Defeated by Winning Team in One of the Best Opening Games—Score 4 to 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Before a gathering of nearly 4000 enthusiasts, the Victoria hockey team entertained the Seattle team Saturday afternoon in the opening game of the home ice of the 1920-1921 season of the Pacific Coast Hockey League.

The game was very clean and fast throughout, and while both teams checked back hard, referee Jon found no occasion to hand out any penalties. Considerable enthusiasm was caused in the first inning by Ernest Johnson of the Victoria defense, carrying the puck right through the Seattle team and beating Holmes off a rebound. In this period the home players were skating rings round the Sound City men, and, following a splendid rush by Patrick, Dundersdale scored the second tally for Victoria.

Warming up to their game in the second period the visiting forwards made several dangerous drives on the home goal, but found in Johnson and Fowler a very solid defense. Riley scored for Seattle from the close in following some fine combination play. Victoria came right back and Loughlin with an assist from Dundersdale made the score 3 to 1 at the end of the second period. From this on it was Seattle vs. Fowler in the Victoria nets and Riley and Foyston registered for Seattle from fine solo efforts, tying up the score 3 to 3 and necessitating overtime. Riley found the net again with a long shot after 6 minutes play, leaving Seattle winners 4 to 3, one of the best opening games seen on Victoria ice. Riley starred for Seattle and Fowler and Johnson for Victoria. The summary:

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EMERGENCY BOND COMPANIES URGED

Georgia-Carolina Plan Proposed as a Way to Relieve the Congested Cotton Situation in Southern United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Emergency Bonding companies throughout the south would go far toward restoring a fair price for cotton, in the opinion of John J. Brown, Georgia State Commissioner of Agriculture, commenting on and approving the proposed plan formulated by W. J. Walker, a farmer and business man of Sylvania, Georgia. It is claimed this plan will not only enable the farmers to hold their cotton until prices reach normal again, but in the meanwhile enable them to pay their creditors. This new proposition, known as the Georgia-Carolina plan, has received the endorsement of the American Cotton Association and of the South Carolina branch of that association.

Briefly stated, this Georgia-Carolina plan contemplates the formation by farmers, merchants, bankers and others in a county, of a cotton bonding company, which company would issue emergency bonds running for a term of six months, underwritten by the bonding company, secured by the warehouse receipt of the cotton in storage and insured, and further secured by the owner's note. These bonds, in small denominations, would then be used by the owners of the cotton to liquidate their present obligations, and would be used by their creditors to liquidate obligations of higher creditors. The cotton would be redeemed at maturity for the face value of the bonds plus interest.

Too Much Cotton Hidden

"Too much of the cotton is now hidden under the old China berry tree, and this hoarding of the cotton is merely hurrying on a situation which will soon terminate in disaster to all concerned," Mr. Walker says, in commenting on his plan. "The cotton situation among Southern farmers is approaching a crisis, but this plan of putting it up as collateral will save the situation. My plan will render the whole cotton situation stable, safe, and will do away with the very dangerous margin calls. My plan can be put into operation all over the south in 10 days, and I have already received letters from points as far distant as Arkansas concerning the proposal."

How Bonds Work

"Under my plan the bonds given for the cotton would be in various denominations and would be payable six months from the date at a rate of 6 per cent interest. Thus after the first six months these bonds would fall due every month. And there would be no question as to the facility of collecting them. The trustee would keep the warehouse receipts and notes in a vault provided for that purpose, and would turn them over to the farmer only on payment of the amount of bonds issued to him. With a stable market the farmer could sell his cotton at any time he chose in order to clear the loan. And whereas the banks would naturally only give the farmer, say 15 cents on the pound, these unincorporated companies could give him 20 cents with perfect safety to all concerned."

"I wish it distinctly understood that this is no wildcat scheme. It was tried in 1922 by the wheat growers during the wheat panic and resulted in saving the situation. It was tried in 1914, and where the banks would then only lend 5 cents on the cotton, we loaned in bonds 7 cents a pound, and the cotton was afterward sold for 8 to 10 cents a pound."

"This plan would greatly relieve the local banks which are doing all in their power to help the farmer, by providing another means of satisfying creditors other than by checking on the bank."

ANTHRACITE COAL OUTPUT DECREASES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Production and shipment of anthracite coal continued to decrease during November. Figures for the nine initial carriers for the month were 5,765,347 tons of all sizes. This is a decrease of 250,000 tons. The total for the eight months ending with November 30, was 45,456,000 tons, a decrease of about 2,250,000 tons from the same period in 1919.

Both Reading and Lehigh Valley are carrying over 1,000,000 tons of anthracite a month to market, the former still leading with 1,317,000 tons in October and 1,238,994 tons in November.

UNITED STATES OIL PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, New York.—The daily average gross production of oil in the United States for the week ending December 18 was 1,290,875 barrels, as compared with 1,291,220 for the week ended December 11, according to an estimate by the American Petroleum Institute.

The daily average gross production (figures in barrels) compares:

| | Dec. 18 | Dec. 11 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Oklahoma | 307,775 | 306,475 |
| Kansas | 99,025 | 100,050 |
| North Texas | 76,540 | 75,615 |
| Central Texas | 124,775 | 123,775 |
| North Louisiana | 82,350 | 81,075 |
| Gulf Coast | 106,135 | 112,180 |
| Eastern | 120,000 | 120,500 |
| Wyoming & Montana | 52,115 | 51,550 |
| California | 312,000 | 310,900 |
| Totals | 1,290,875 | 1,291,220 |

DIVIDENDS

Directors of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred stock.

The Fourth-Atlantic National Bank of Boston has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable January 3 to stock of record December 28.

Pliske & Co., Inc., have declared the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to holders of record December 22.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to holders of record December 23.

The William Whitman Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable January 1 to holders of record December 21.

The Greelock Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to holders of record December 20.

The Dwight Manufacturing Company has declared the regular dividend of 5 per cent, payable January 1 to holders of record December 22.

The Lawton Mills Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable December 31 to stock of record December 24.

The Atlas Tack Company has passed its quarterly dividend due at this time. The company has been paying 75 cents a quarter.

Directors of the Arlington Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable January 3 to stock of record December 22.

The Acadia Mills have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable January 3 to stock of record December 21.

The American Cyanamide Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 3 to stock of record December 23.

The Cornell Mills Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, both payable December 24.

PROFITABLE YEAR FOR CHAIN STORES

Five Large Systems in United States Show Average Increase of 20 Per Cent in Business

NEW YORK, New York.—While many other lines of business during the past year have reported reductions in the volume of business, five chain stores of the United States have shown substantial increases. The Woolworth Company reports an increase of 18 per cent. S. S. Kresge Company 20 per cent. S. H. Kress Company 18 per cent, the J. C. Penney Company 48 per cent, and the McCrory Stores Corporation 20 per cent.

Whether those companies will show the same margin of profit on 1920 sales remains to be seen, but based on the 11 months' sales by the Woolworth Company and assuming the same margin of profit as last year, would mean net of \$10,351,000, equivalent to \$14.55 a share on \$65,000,000 of common stock, against \$13.97 earned on \$50,000,000 of common stock last year. If the margin of profit for the 11 months fell to 7.50 cents it would mean net of \$8,564,000, or \$12.44 a share. A ratio of profit as high as 9.50 cents for the 11 months would indicate \$11,312,000 of net, or \$16.20 a share, after allowance for preferred dividends.

The following shows the extent of the increase in sales of the five prominent chain store companies during the first 11 months of this year and the same period in 1919:

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Woolworth | \$119,395,000 | \$100,114,752 |
| Kresge | 43,421,836 | 36,036,309 |
| Penney | 37,718,645 | 26,479,776 |
| Kress | 24,584,880 | 20,812,251 |
| McCrory | 12,956,558 | 10,623,331 |
| Total | 237,166,917 | 192,477,424 |

FEDERAL RESERVE OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—The statement of condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business December 23, shows:

Total gold reserves, \$473,618,632; total reserves, \$612,940,138; bills discounted: secured by government war obligations, for members, \$461,010,764; all other, for members, \$446,195,696; bills bought in open market, \$96,829,003; total bills on hand, \$1,004,035,463; uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits, \$159,126,648; due to members, reserve account, \$696,124,104; total gross deposits, \$816,268,690; F. R. notes in actual circulation, \$880,869,790; ratio of total reserves to deposits and F. R. note liabilities combined, 39.9 per cent.

GRAIN EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Bradstreet's reports exports of grain for last week as follows: Wheat flour, 8,698,824 bushels, compared with 9,249,959 previous week and 3,813,901 last year; Corn, 233,368 bushels, compared with 256,594 last week and 70,200 a year ago. From July 1, 1920—Wheat, 238,155,196 bushels, compared with 177,822,237 a year ago; corn, 5,698,054, compared with 1,073,769 bushels last year.

CHINESE PEANUT CROP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A report from the United States Consul at Shanghai, China, says that the quality of the Chinese peanut crop for 1920 is better than in 1919, as is also the quantity. It is estimated that the crop will be 400,000 tons. From this crop there will be an exportable surplus of 120,000 tons of shelled peanuts and 84,000 tons of peanut oil. No figures have come on unshelled peanuts.

CANADA IS TRYING FUEL EXPERIMENT

Report by Expert on Government Industry Whereby Lignite Coal by Briquetting Is to Be Better Utilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Particulars of a new Canadian industry that may have far-reaching consequences in Canada and the United States are given by Mr. R. A. Ross, of Montreal, chairman of a committee of the Federal Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which has been carrying on investigations and experiments in connection with the coal resources of Canada. The industry concerns the making of coal from the output of the mines in the Canadian west—not a soft coal, but one, it is claimed, that will compete with the best United States anthracite both as to durability and heat. For the past two years Mr. Ross has investigated the possibilities of making the large deposits of lignite coal in Saskatchewan of commercial value, and has found that lignite promises to become, through a briquetting process, a fuel equal to anthracite and at half its cost.

Government Plant

The plant which has been established at Estevan by the Dominion Government has already demonstrated that the deposits of lignite in that district can be made of commercial value. Lignite, which is young coal, halfway between peat and the ordinary bituminous variety, has in its raw state about half the fuel value of ordinary coal. Two tons of lignite, through briquetting process, can be made equal to a ton of anthracite. Mr. Ross declares. The water, which is about 33 per cent of the lignite, is driven off and the gas contained by the coal is drawn out and used in the process. There remains a finely ground powder which has the same heat value as the powder of anthracite coal. A binder of tar, sulphite pitch or a similar substance is used and the powder is compressed into briquettes, a process which, besides rendering the lignite valuable as a fuel, decreases the bulk of the raw product, making shipping charges less. This scheme was initiated by the Research Council and it has been found that the same process can be applied successfully to the coal dust ordinarily thrown away. It is expected that when the Dominion plant at Estevan further demonstrates the feasibility of the scheme, groups of mines throughout Canada will install similar but larger plants to make use of their waste products, while the vast deposits of lignite in the western provinces will become valuable to the Dominion.

Start Next Spring

"The buildings at Estevan," said Mr. Ross to an interviewer in Montreal, "are almost complete. The machinery is ordered and much of it is on the ground. The plant will be in full operation by April, 1921, and will turn out 30,000 tons a year. This is a mere beginning. The total requirements for relieving the coal situation of the Canadian west would be several million tons. The west will naturally be the first to benefit by this process. For some years yet it will be cheaper for Ontario and Quebec to import from the United States. The great distances over which the coal has to be shipped in the west are largely responsible for the very high prices there, and if the deposits of lignite and the waste products of mines can be made useful, the coal difficulty will be solved to a large extent."

"Coal is too valuable a product to burn as we have burned it. It contains too many useful by-products. Germany, for instance, burned no raw coal for 20 years. All was put through a process which extracted from it the gas and lighter hydrocarbons, such as oil and pitches, which were sufficiently valuable to pay for the process. Canada has the second largest coal reserve in the world, but many of the deposits are of low grade coal and must be treated before becoming commercially valuable. Once the government has demonstrated the feasibility of the present scheme it is hoped that captains of industry will take the matter up."

Work Done With Peat

Mr. Ross referred to the work which has been accomplished during the last two years at Alfred, half way between Montreal and Ottawa, in connection with peat. "Using machinery of our own design," said Mr. Ross, "we have been able to cut down the cost of production by European machines by about one-half, and we are now selling peat in Ottawa and hope, in the near future, to be able to supply some quantity to Montreal." The heat value of briquetted peat is about half that of coal, but Mr. Ross pointed out that it had advantages, in that it makes a good grate fire easily, is produced in clean bricks and leaves no waste. It is also useful in stoves and furnaces in mild weather, though, as it is bulky and requires about four times the space of coal, it is not feasible as a furnace fuel for cold winters.

CURTAIL HOURS IN DENMARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.—COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Following the decision of the Danish paper mills to curtail the working week to five days, the Maribo Flour Mills, the Kastrup Glass Works, whose factories are in several parts of the country, and the Nordisk Cable & Wire factory have all decided, owing to the effect of foreign competition, to reduce the number of working hours.

RAILROAD COSTS IN UNITED STATES

Comparison of Revenues Also Compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cooperation of shippers in loading and unloading cars quickly, together with conscientious work on the part of employers, has enabled the railroads of the United States, which went back to private control and operation last March, to increase the freight movement considerably. According to the chairman of the Association of Railway Executives the average movement a freight car a day has been increased 6.3 miles—from 22.3 to 28.6 miles. The average load a car has been increased 1.7 tons—from 28.3 to 30 tons.

In the matter of earnings and expenses the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission gives interesting figures. Its compilations for October and 10 months' earnings of Class 1 railroads (having annual operating revenues above \$1,000,000) shows:

| | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Avl mls | 235,794 | 234,551 | 234,551 |
| Frt rev | \$480,839,324 | \$368,546,313 | \$365,427,500 |
| Pass rev | 114,044,152 | 99,035,423 | \$4,803,839 |
| Total rev | 642,133,312 | 509,760,115 | 490,818,336 |
| Maint of way | 90,895,381 | 72,383,533 | \$3,899,868 |
| Maint of equip | 135,407,467 | 115,987,672 | 119,042,501 |
| Tr exp | 269,122,538 | 198,732,216 | 185,718,022 |
| Total op exp | 595,425,386 | 486,103,421 | 398,660,391 |
| Acc tds | 123,356,620 | 17,133,833 | 16,591,369 |
| Unclv rev | 69,125 | 103,206 | 52,283 |
| Op inc | 92,090,679 | 86,163,702 | 89,720,482 |
| Net op inc | 86,455,487 | 76,294,127 | \$7,353,285 |
| 10 mos ended Oct 31, 1920 | | | 1919 |
| Freight rev | 3,502,087,835 | 2,949,604,988 | |
| Pass rev | 1,066,858,585 | 987,427,400 | |
| Total rev | 4,568,946,420 | 3,937,032,388 | |
| Maint of way | 880,672,740 | 647,648,521 | |
| Maint equip | 1,304,697,173 | 1,093,589,741 | |
| Transp exp | 2,377,469,695 | 1,786,535,477 | |
| Total op exp | 4,562,879,508 | 3,527,773,739 | |
| Accrued taxes | 122,504,307 | 158,852,500 | |
| Unclv rev | 68,531 | 103,206 | |
| Op income | 44,285,131 | 517,998,525 | |
| Net op inc | 1,078,208 | \$80,477,924 | |

*Includes 188 Class 1 roads and 15 switching and terminal companies. Includes 186 Class 1 roads and 17 switching and terminal companies. War taxes October, 1920, are \$2,800,780, and for the period March to October, 1920, are \$26,336,290.

AMERICAN NATIONS' TRADE RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Group committees composed of business men of this country have been named by the Secretary of the Treasury for each of the South and Central American countries to give effect to recommendations of the First and Second Pan-American financial conferences, held in May, 1915 and January, 1920.

The committees each consist of 12 members, representing broadly the geographical, financial and commercial interests of this country, and they will work under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, in close cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Pan-American Union. They will also collaborate with the Inter-American High Commission, made up of ministers of finance, financiers and jurists of the American republics, and with the Permanent Committee on Communications, which will consider problems of ocean and land transportation, shipping, cable, radio-telegraphic and postal communication.

In general, the aim of the committees is to improve relations among the American republics. They will study particularly financial and economic conditions in those countries.

BANKER TALKS ON PRICE ADJUSTMENT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"The public's buying strike will continue until prices of finished goods decline proportionately to decline in raw materials," says John J. Mitchell, chairman of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. "We shall see further liquidation in commodities after the holidays, but I believe it will be accomplished rather speedily."

"Merchants who have considerable high priced stocks have already resigned themselves, or soon will, to the fact that they must accept their losses. Whereas now there is no standard of value, eventually and fairly soon there will be a thorough readjustment, and prices again will be based on cost of raw materials and fabrication."

UNITED STATES DYE EXPORTS

NEW YORK, New York.—Exports of aniline, dogwood and other dyestuffs from the United States in October totaled \$2,350,448. China with \$459,843 of aniline and \$6696 of miscellaneous was the largest exporter, followed by France, British India, Canada and Brazil.

These exports in September, 1920, totaled \$3,119,295, and \$1,584,120 in October 1919. Ten months' exports in 1920 amount to \$27,516,508, compared with \$14,069,962, in 10 months of 1919; \$16,816,900 for the full year of 1918, and \$16,817,900 for 1917. Dye exports in 1913 were only \$356,815.

SILVER PURCHASES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Director of the Mint Baker purchased 90,000 ounces of silver Friday for the Philadelphia mint. The amount bought to date is 27,843,925 ounces.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
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REHABILITATION OF AUSTRIAN FINANCE

Food Credits and Other Help Necessary to Prevent Dis-solution Which Europe Cannot Afford to Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the time of the Brussels Conference the question of Austrian finance had recently been advanced a stage further. The Austrian section of the Reparation Commission, under the presidency of Sir William Goode (who cooperated with Mr. Hoover in the post-armistice relief work) had elaborated a comprehensive scheme and sent in proposals to the central authorities in Paris. Nothing was therefore said about Austria in the Brussels reports, though the Finance Minister, Dr. Reich, was there to represent his country and to explain to the currency committee the inevitability in this case of further inflation.

With the arrival of Sir William Goode in London (by way of Paris) the final stage of this perplexing problem may be considered to have been reached. A definite, concrete place awaits ratification, and the fate of Austria will be sealed within the next few weeks, probably by the Conference of Allied Ministers, which has assembled in London.

Two Solutions

It is believed that a solution will be found in two directions. First of all direct intergovernmental credits will have to be granted by France and England to the Austrian Government. Without this preliminary step it is useless to look for any revival of confidence or trade or private credit. A scheme like that of Mr. Ter Meulen for the revival of export credits is totally inapplicable to Austria and was not meant for such a case. No doubt the official treasuries in London and Paris will have objections to raise against the renewal of the system of direct advances from government to government. But they will be overruled by reasons of state.

Unless Austria receives effective help of this sort very shortly there are good reasons for saying that a complete and final dissolution of the country will follow before the spring of next year. Europe cannot afford to let this happen. It would mean a very serious risk of war. The new nations of Central and Eastern Europe would be at one another's throats; Austria would break up into fragments and the disposal of every fragment would be a subject of contention. Nor could a war of this kind be prevented by the Entente, for a country like Jugoslavia is economically self-supporting except as regards industries that would be temporarily suspended. War could, therefore, not be prevented (as it could have been a year ago) either by force or by economic pressure; and it could not be allowed, because the dissolution of Austria and a new upheaval among her neighbors would give the coup de grace to the prospects of a recovery in European trade.

Food Credits Needed

England for commercial reasons and France for political reasons may confidently be expected to make an exception in favor of Austria and to grant food credits to the Austrian Government in spite of financial objections to policy. Nor is the exception a very important one: for the whole amount of the credits necessary for the next five years is probably not more than something in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000.

Once these credits have been granted, the catastrophe risk (which is the real risk that frightens exporters and prevents them from granting short-term private credits) would have been overcome. And in order further to facilitate the revival of trade with Austria, a second proposal, contingent upon the grant of long-term governmental credits, is believed to be on the way to being accepted. This proposal aims at the reorganization of the Austrian currency system by the establishment of a new issue-bank to be financed not out of government money but by an association of banks in France and England. Given government credits on a satisfactory scale, allied bankers would find it worth their while to put up the money for a currency scheme, provided that a sufficient control could be exercised over the public finances of Austria to insure that the new currency would not be debased like the old one. Such a control is believed to have been satisfactorily arranged, with the consent of Austria.

TARIFF AND CANADIAN PRODUCTS

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Reports that the emergency tariff bill which passed the House in Washington increases tariffs on Canadian products has provoked much comment throughout the Canadian Northwest. This legislation, it is said, hits Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta hard. With the cattle embargo in England continued, it means loss of a vast outlet for the Canadian prairie cattle industry. Canada bought over \$1,000,000,000 of products from the United States this year, and sold less than \$500,000,000. Inevitably it means the end of this big trade, higher discount rates and reprisals.

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FINANCIAL NOTES

Canada has made great strides in the development of her hydro-electric power during the past few years, and at the present time has under way projects for the ultimate development of 3,500,000 hydro-electric horsepower, of which 2,400,000 horsepower is already installed. She has also the largest producing and distributing hydro-electric plant in the world.

The Hamburg-American Line proposes to increase its capital by 100,000,000 marks in 3 per cent preference shares.

Great Britain's coal output for the week ending December 11 is reported at 4,205,000 tons.

A London cable says that the Richard Thomas Company, the largest tin plate manufacturing concern in England, has shut down for an indefinite period.

November oil production in California averaged 312,082 barrels daily, an increase of 6980 over October, according to the Standard Oil Company of California. November shipments totaled 9,325,174 barrels, or 310,839 daily, and the total stocks of crude oil at the end of the month were 22,582,174, an increase of 32,278 barrels compared with October.

The continued drop in Brazilian exchange is said to be causing much concern in commercial and financial circles in Rio Janeiro.

Beet sugar crops in Europe in 1920-21 as published in the American Sugar Bulletin, are estimated at \$312,850,000 pounds this year, as compared with 5,785,920,000 last year, an increase of more than 2,500,000,000 pounds.

A shipment of \$1,300,000 in gold has been received by the National Bank of Commerce, New York City. The metal came from the Sveriges Riksbank, the government bank of Sweden. The Australian Government purposes to invite bids throughout the world for the construction of a bridge over Sydney harbor. The estimated cost is \$25,000,000.

Federal Reserve Board has reelected Frederic H. Curtis as class C director of Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for three years from December 31, 1920, and designated him as federal reserve agent and chairman of board of directors. This is the third time that Mr. Curtis has been elected a class C director, he having been originally designated when the Federal Reserve Bank was organized and has served in the capacity of federal reserve agent and chairman ever since.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announces a reduction of 10 per cent in all railway fares between points in Canada. Fares were increased 20 per cent last September.

The Bank of Spain has sent expert officials to Barcelona to make investigation of the financial crisis which compelled the government to grant guarantees in order to prevent a serious crisis.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

Interesting Comparison of Twenty Prominent Railways and Industrial Issue Quotations

NEW YORK, New York.—The rally in the stock market last Thursday was hardly maintained on Friday, but as that was the day before the holiday combining a Saturday and a Sunday it can scarcely be taken as a definite indication of what is to come. It is simply a guess whether the long-continued decline has approximated bottom but there has been a growing feeling of confidence recently that a turn is near.

The following table gives some interesting comparisons of the average prices of 20 active railroad stocks and 20 industrials for period indicated:

| | 20 R.R. Adv | Dec | 20 Ind | Adv | Dec |
|------|-------------|------|------------|-------|------|
| Nov. | 11. 81.99 | | 11. 79.95 | | .87 |
| 18. | 77.29 | | 52. 74.36 | | .85 |
| 19. | 75.97 | | 1.23 73.12 | | 1.54 |
| 20. | 77.46 | 1.49 | | 74.03 | .91 |
| 22. | 78.73 | 2.27 | | 77.15 | 1.32 |
| 23. | 78.58 | | 1.15 77.20 | .05 | |
| 26. | 78.83 | .40 | 70. 75.53 | | 1.13 |
| 27. | 78.73 | | .30 76.68 | | .07 |
| 29. | 78.52 | | .01 76.18 | .72 | |
| 30. | 77.55 | | .97 76.04 | | .14 |
| | 7. 76.68 | .40 | | 76.73 | |
| 8. | 76.58 | | | 75.49 | |
| 9. | 75.78 | | | 77.42 | .27 |
| 10. | 74.73 | | 1.04 73.29 | | 1.93 |
| 11. | 73.32 | | 1.41 72.06 | | 1.23 |
| 12. | 73.32 | | 1.12 72.48 | | 1.58 |
| 14. | 73.63 | 1.93 | | 72.29 | 1.81 |
| 15. | 75.10 | | .53 71.28 | | 1.21 |
| 16. | 75.89 | | .21 70.60 | | .68 |
| 17. | 75.73 | | .36 70.29 | | .65 |
| 18. | 71.73 | .70 | .80 69.55 | | .71 |
| 20. | 71.36 | | .37 68.52 | | 1.03 |
| 21. | 69.80 | | 1.36 67.73 | | 1.77 |
| 22. | 72.53 | | | 69.82 | |
| 23. | 72.63 | 1.89 | | 69.93 | 2.61 |

PULP INDUSTRY IN ALASKA GROWING

Forest Examiner Reports Large Possibilities — Mining Plant Given Over to Pulp Making — Extensions of Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—There is no question about the pulp possibilities of southeastern Alaska, declares John D. Guthrie, forest examiner, in charge of the office of the public relations here, who has just returned from a trip of over two months to Alaska to gain first-hand information about the country.

"The two basic necessities for pulp plants, suitable timber and water power, are there in abundance," Mr. Guthrie told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his return. "There is an enormous amount of timber in southeastern Alaska of exactly the same kind which is being used now in the plants of British Columbia. The close proximity of the timber to tide water makes the handling of the product easy."

"One pulp sale has already been made of 100,000,000 feet to the Alaska Pulp and Paper Company, and a force of men has been at work since May building small saw mills and storehouses and constructing a pipeline to lead the water from the Lake Tease to the shore line. Lake Tease is an almost ideal situation for a power plant. The lake is a large body of water fed by glaciers."

Mining Plant Given Over to Pulp

Another big sale which will take place in November is that of the Alaska Gastineau mining interests, a large mining company which put up one of the most up-to-date mining plants in this country costing \$7,000,000, Mr. Guthrie said. After a thorough examination by their expert engineers from New York, the company decided that with the present low price of gold the mine could not be operated to advantage. The company has decided to convert its interests into a pulp plant. It has made application to the forest service for 1,250,000,000 feet of soft timber on Admiralty Island, a large island immediately south of Juneau.

"Just recently an eastern company has applied for a large tract of timber southeast of Ketchikan," stated Mr. Guthrie. "This gives assurance that at least three pulp plants in southeastern Alaska on the Tongass national forest will be started soon."

Railroad Improvements

The government railroad now being built from Seward into the interior with a terminus at Fairbanks will be wonderful for opening up the interior of Alaska, states Mr. Guthrie. It will enable more timber to be used and will also give the farmers of the interior a chance to ship their products out to the coast towns.

"Usually one does not think of Alaska as a country where farmers are to be found," said Mr. Guthrie, "but in the interior, at Fairbanks, the farmers are raising good wheat, have established a small mill on a cooperative plan that supplies the district with flour. I saw oats growing as high as a man's shoulders. Nearly all kinds of vegetables flourish, and tomatoes, cucumbers and cantaloupes are grown under glass. The summer is short but hot, and the sun shines nearly all day."

Nearly 400 miles of the railroad have already been built in the Broad Pass region near Mt. McKinley. The Alaska railroad commission is constructing the road. The commission is building log camps along the way about every 15 miles through a 100-mile strip. This winter the tools and supplies will be brought in on the snow, and in the spring everything will be ready for work.

A good train service from Seward to about 120 miles above Anchorage is being maintained at the present time three days a week.

Gold mining is dull in Alaska now, stated the forest examiner, and has been practically discontinued in many parts of the country, since miners have found that they cannot mine it profitably at the price received for it.

JEWISH WORKERS TO HAVE PREFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Plans for an extensive program, in the New York Zion, of agricultural, industrial and financial development and immediate solicitation of funds for investment in water power development, irrigation, drainage, cooperative producing and consuming enterprises, building and other developments, have been adopted by the Zionist organization of America, with the proviso that preference in employment shall be given to Jewish workers and that they should have a voice in the management of corporations employing them.

SPECULATORS IN POTATOES THWARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—An effective method of thwarting speculators in potatoes has been evolved by cooperation between the growers and the State Department of Agriculture. In western Nebraska an average of 5000 cars of potatoes a year is marketed by commercial growers. Each fall when these are dug that section of the State is visited by scores of buyers from the large cities of the central west. Apparently a brisk competition exists among the buyers for the potato houses, but it is

alleged that a close combination has been formed, and potatoes that were bought at 75 cents to \$1.50 a bushel appear on the markets a little later for double and, where the crop was short elsewhere, at three times the price paid the grower.

As a result of investigation by the State Department of Agriculture, a potato exchange was organized, with an expert in charge. To him all growers who so desire may consign their crop. He has it graded and otherwise prepared for shipment, and handles the shipments on commission. Being as thoroughly conversant with markets as the private buyers, he has been able to sell the potatoes at top price, and is securing from 20 to 25 cents a bushel more than the commission houses have been willing to pay. It is claimed that this advance is not secured at the expense of the consumer, who pays only at the market, but the wholesalers and jobbers lose.

RETAIL DRY GOODS OUTLOOK

Opinions of Merchants in Various Sections of Country on the Buying Policy to Be Pursued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opinions of leading retail dry goods merchants in different sections of the country regarding present market conditions, prospects for trade in the near future and the policy which they believe the retail trade should follow in the matter of placing orders for spring delivery, have been gathered by the National Retail Dry Goods Association through replies to a questionnaire which it sent out recently.

The questions asked were: "Have retailers reached the point where careful, sane buying of lines which have been reduced should be resumed provided manufacturers make suitable guarantees? May not further refusal to buy result in wide unemployment and further shaking of public confidence? Will not price reduction be accelerated if manufacturers making reductions are rewarded with carefully placed orders?"

To these queries the association reports that the replies of merchants addressed indicated considerable similarity of opinion regarding the main issues. There is division of feeling regarding the third, a few advocating the placing of careful orders, while others approve ordering only to fill their absolute requirements for the time. One merchant urges the getting back to pre-war conditions, and says that the manufacturer must take his share of the risk as he did then.

Retailers have also pointed out both in replies to the questionnaire and in conversations that manufacturers' price guarantees are in most cases unsatisfactory, because they cover only the particular manufacturers' prices and do not in any way protect the retailer when the competitors of those manufacturers cut their prices. The price guarantee is little more than a fiction when the retailer finds that he must sell his merchandise in competition with other retailers who are selling similar goods from other manufacturers, the price of which has been radically reduced, so the association points out.

Representatives of the five chief national associations of retail dealers in dry goods, clothing, millinery and shoes have formed a Council of National Retail Associations in order to bring together, so it was stated, these associations which have many interests in common but have hitherto been endeavoring to arrive at their objects through different means and methods. It is planned that each organization be represented by 10 delegates, each unit having one vote and having equal voice in the affairs of the council.

STUDENTS' STORE TAKES IN \$130,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—The students' cooperative supply store at the University of Texas, "The Co-Op," transacted business amounting to \$130,000 last year, according to a statement by C. B. Rather, business manager. The Co-Op is conducted as a corporation without capital stock and is composed of students of the university who wish to pay the membership fee of \$1.

In June of each year the membership fee returned and members receive rebates based on the amount of goods they have purchased. The society was organized in 1896, when a store was established to handle students' supplies in a small room of the main building. Since that time the business has expanded until the society owns a brick building adjacent to the campus and handles a complete stock of school supplies, athletic goods and other merchandise needed by students. Positions as clerks in the store are awarded as scholarships to meritorious students who desire to earn part of their expenses while pursuing their course in the university. Twenty-five such places will be awarded for the 1920-21 term.

FARM HELP HARD TO GET IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—The high cost of labor is demoralizing the agricultural life of the country, causing farm lands to be turned out and to go uncultivated, diminishing productive resources and contributing largely to the high cost of living, according to W. L. Stallings, county agricultural demonstration agent for Harris County. "The hardest problem the farmer has to solve today is that of procuring labor to cultivate his land at wages that will enable him to make a profit on his farm products," Mr. Stallings said.

BARGE SERVICE ON RIVERS IN SOUTH

Better Distribution of Coal From Alabama Mines to Be Afforded, With Reduction of Freight Rates on Merchandise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Distribution of coal east and west among Gulf ports from the Alabama mines in such quantity as to supply virtually all industrial and ship-bunkering demands through the addition of four 2000-ton, self-propelled steel barges to the Warrior River line of the federal government's barge service, according to announcement by the agents of that service in this city. The first of these barges, named New Orleans, will be in service between the headwaters of the Warrior River, Alabama, and New Orleans by December 1. The remaining three barges, of the same size, will be delivered before the first of February, 1921, to enter the same service immediately. They are to be named Gulfport, Mobile, and Birmingham, for the three principal cities they will connect in this, by far the largest coal service ever attempted in the south.

Though primarily designed to handle coal, the barges are by no means "one-way" boats. They are supplied with movable compartments and cargo containers for general freight, so that the latter will not be soiled by the coal dust, or will not interfere with coal cargoes. Thus the space occupied by 2000 tons of coal on the way from the Alabama mines to New Orleans, will be utilized for general merchandise for Gulfport, Biloxi, Pascagoula, Pensacola, Mobile, Cordova and other ports of call on the way back to the coal district from the Louisiana distribution center.

Coal and Merchandise Rates Lower

Thus, these barges mean not only cheaper coal at New Orleans—from 50 to 80 cents reduction in ton freight rates alone having been accomplished by the present small barge service—but also will give the merchant at any of the towns named the benefit of about 40 per cent reduction in freight rates on general merchandise under those of the freight car lines. The new barges are 280 feet long, 49 feet wide, drawing about four feet of water, and propelled by steam engines, in which coal will be burned, as being cheaper and more available than fuel oil.

In addition to these barges, three shallow-draft steam tow boats, with their accompanying strings of barges, have been ordered for use on the Warrior, Tombigbee and Mobile rivers in handling coal and general merchandise, also for the government service. All three of these towboats, which are named Cordova, Des Moines and Tuscaloosa, for three cities in their territory, will be delivered probably late in November. If not, early in December. They are similar and of shallow draft, so that they can operate with ease in the shallow rivers of the south. The barges they are to tow are 20 in number, of the open hopper type, of 500 tons' capacity each, and will be used largely in local traffic between the Birmingham district and Mobile.

System of Locks

The success of this water transportation from the interior of Alabama, with its coal mines and steel mills, to tide water has been possible only because of the construction some years ago of locks by the government on Tombigbee, Warrior and Black Warrior rivers, which flow into the Mobile River and thus, making one continuous stream, empty into the Gulf of Mexico through Mobile Bay.

The new self-propelled barges, in passing through the locks, will have only one foot clearance, as designers of these craft put every foot of cargo space possible in them, staying just within the limit of size for passage through the locks. Through a self-propelled lighter, which takes the coal direct from these barges in New Orleans harbor and transports it on an endless chain of buckets direct to the ship's bunkers, in midstream, all wharfage charges and rehandling of coal labor and costs are removed. It is estimated that, in bunker coal alone, the barge service from the Alabama mines to New Orleans saves ship owners from \$1.50 to \$2 on every ton of coal stowed in a ship's bunkers.

KANSAS GAINS IN NUMBER OF TRACTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas increased her tractor ownership 65.5 per cent in the year ending March 1, 1920, according to the report of the State Board of Agriculture. There were 14,370 tractors on the farms of the State at the close of the year. It is asserted by the selling agencies of the tractor companies that the sales this year have been larger than in any previous season, and it is estimated that the returns for the present year will show not less than 8000 tractors purchased by farmers during the summer season. There has been a marked change in the styles of tractors in recent years.

IMPROVEMENTS NOW BEFORE BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The recent Republican victory in Baltimore carried with it also authority to grant four big loans. For water, \$15,000,000; municipal hospital, \$750,000; improvements, \$25,000,000; harbor \$10,000,000. The water-board has ordered an immediate raising of the wall of the Loch

Raven Dam and is considering bringing in a future supply from the Susquehanna River. The general improvement fund will furnish means for improving and building schools. The harbor development commission held its initial meeting on November 8, just seven days after the loans were passed. The members of this commission are John F. Greiner, chairman; Austin I. McLanahan, Benjamin F. Woelker, Bancroft Hill, harbor engineer, and Elmore B. Jeffrey. Improvements will at once be undertaken at the foot of McComas Street, just this side of Ft. McHenry, and will be followed by those on the other side of the fort, this neck of land splitting the estuary of the old harbor from the river proper. Plans for two big piers in the McComas Street vicinity have been adopted.

COTTON FARMER PLAN OFFERED

North Carolina Board of Agriculture Proposes Each Produce His Own Food and Feed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALPHIGH, North Carolina—The North Carolina Board of Agriculture refuses to endorse the recommendation of J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Growers Association, calling for a 50 per cent reduction in cotton acreage. The board holds that it would be unfair to demand of a planter who has only one-fifth of his lands in cotton to reduce on the same percentage basis as the grower with four-fifths of his acreage in cotton. It offers this program:

1. Let every cotton farmer be required by organization and public opinion to sign an agreement to produce his own food and feed.

2. Let bankers and merchants refuse to furnish supplies or advance money to farmers who fail to join the crusade.

3. The proportion of land required to make farms self-supporting varies locally, but land producing one bale of cotton or more to the acre should have an absolute minimum of one-third of the land in food and feed crops, and lands producing two-thirds of a bale or less to the acre should have a minimum of one-half in food and feed.

4. As legislative aid, state laws regulating crop lien usury, allowing only 10 per cent advance in prices of goods sold on time instead of for cash.

The board also recommends that the federal government be asked to revive the war finance corporation.

STATE HISTORY FOR OREGON CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Children of Portland know very little of the history of Oregon, either of the early days or of the present time. In the opinion of D. A. Groat, city superintendent of schools, this constitutes a condition, he believes, which should be remedied, and he is planning to introduce the teaching of Oregon history into the schools of Portland next year. "I want them to know their own state also, to understand its ideals, so that they may become useful citizens," said he to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. To carry out this idea, Mr. Groat has appointed a committee to prepare a bibliography of works on Oregon history, so that the teachers can organize their work for next year.

TRAFFIC COURSE IN CINCINNATI SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The traffic regulations of the city of Cincinnati are to be made part of the regular course in civics in the public schools here. After a conference with the municipal authorities and the officers of the Cincinnati Automobile Club, School Superintendent Condon has arranged for instruction of pupils in the traffic rules in both the elementary and the high school grades. In the elementary grades the work will consist of lessons in caution and safety measures. High school pupils will be furnished copies of the city traffic ordinance and will use it as a text. The school authorities also will cooperate with the police in enforcing the law prohibiting children under 16 from driving automobiles.

GROWTH OF SUGAR CROP IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Preliminary estimates received from various plantations by the Sugar Factors Company show that next year's Hawaiian sugar crop will be approximately 31,000 tons greater than the estimate for this year, and 18,000 tons more than the actual output of sugar for the season now drawing to a close. The estimate for 1921 is 488,000 tons of Sugar Factors sugar and 85,000 tons of other raws, making a total of 573,000 tons of Hawaiian-island raws. This year's estimate, 542,000 tons, made last November, has been exceeded 12,000 tons by the actual crop output of 1920, and 17,000 tons remained to be shipped, thus making the actual production 559,000 tons.

PROPOSED FUND FOR FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Gov. S. B. McKelvie will recommend to the Legislature that it submit an amendment to the state constitution which will permit the issuance of bonds for a fund from which loans may be made to farmers.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

FARMERS' ERROR

Too Much Attention Given to Cotton to the Neglect of Other Crops, Says Report Issued by the State University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—That the State of South Carolina consumed \$93,000,000 worth more food and feed supplies than were produced in the State, is set forth by the University of South Carolina, following a study of the last census year for which reports are available.

"The cause for this deficit is not far to seek," that department states. "It is mainly because the farmer has been putting all of his eggs into one basket—exclusive attention to cotton, with continually disastrous results. For 50 years he has been told to make his farming self-supporting, and for as many years he has persisted in ignoring the scientific advice."

"The large amount of tendency in the State is a contributory factor, but the farmer is largely to blame himself. He must realize that only by making the agriculture of his farm and State self-sufficing will he ever really reduce the acreage of cotton to the point where the law of supply and demand will operate to raise the price of cotton to a level which will insure to him a proper margin of profit above the cost of production."

"It is an easy matter for a farmer to market his cotton almost any day in the year. He may not always get the most accurate grading, or the best market quotation, but he can sell his cotton on a cash basis."

"This is not the case, however, with food and feed supplies. It should be. The local market problem must be met and solved, so that the farmer who has sweet potatoes, corn, hay, and other products may market them for cash as readily as he does his cotton now. Until this situation is met, the farmer will never be encouraged to raise a surplus of food and feed crops. The solution of the problem rests with the farmer and the business interests of the city. They must get together and on the basis of thoroughly business cooperative marketing adjust the factors of distribution to the mutual advantage of the farmer and the townsman."

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

GREECE

Artists and Archaeologists

The Artist is interested in Art, and if the object be beautiful he cares little when, where and by whom it was made.

The Archaeologist may be interested in Art, but his chief concern with an object is its authorship, period, school, provenance, and the derivation and influence of its maker.

The true Artist's criticism is often merely a lifting of the hands in wonder, and exclamations such as "What a beauty!" or "How stunning!"; or, as William Hunt described a rare Chinese vase—"One of those dashed, ultimate things."

The true Archaeologist is more interested in rarity and relativity than in beauty. His moments of excitement do not spring from a sudden sight of loveliness; they arise when his scholarship enables him to relate a foot and leg in a museum at Sparta to a torso he remembers in Rome.

The Artist enjoys one moment: the Archaeologist relates all moments. And a Sensitive becomes an Artist, or an Archaeologist, merely because he was born an Artist or an Archaeologist. Also the two may merge.

In the spring of the year 1906 it was my privilege to spend some weeks with a group of archaeologists, and to travel with them in that Helicon of archaeology—Greece. It was, and is, the custom of Ernest Gardner, professor of archaeology at University College, London, to give a course of lectures to his advanced students on sites in Greece and the Islands, where things happened, and where precious relics are being excavated. A few outsiders were permitted to join this advanced class. I was one of them. I paid my fees in London, was given a syllabus of the lectures, times and places (everything arranged: Mr. Cook could not have done it better), and notified that I was to be on the Acropolis, near the Erechtheum, at 10 a. m. on a morning in March.

Was I excited? Rather. I went through to Rome (my third visit) and stayed there three days; then by train to Brindisi, by boat to Patras, and onward by rail to Athens. On the following morning at 10 a. m. I joined the budding archaeologists, a score or so of young men and women, on the Acropolis. We sat on bowlders, and bits of columns, listening to Professor Gardner's first lecture; and if I did not attend very carefully it was because I was so moved at actually being there, on the Acropolis, surely the most wonderful site in the world, Athens beneath, the clear, blue sky of Greece above.

Just below was the grove where Plato walked, yonder was Mars Hill where Paul preached, close by rose the battered and broken Parthenon, still the most beautiful building in the world. The Professor talked; the archaeologists wrote in their note books; I dreamed.

Later we listened to lectures on Acro-Corinth, at Mycenae, at Eleusis, and at Delphi. We voyaged to Delphi by steamer from Corinth, and the same boat was scheduled to carry the Professor and his studious band of archaeologists on a cruise among the Greek Islands, touching at those where the excavators had reported progress. I did not go with them on that cruise. Was I silly not to go? The reason was—I wanted to spend the remainder of my time, a bare week, on the Acropolis. The artist was stronger in me than the archaeologist. So I was put ashore one wet, dark night at Corinth, and as the rowboat made for the quay I waved to my friends, the archaeologists, on the steamer. Among them was Guy Dickens.

I have but a dim recollection of Guy Dickens; but since that spring in Athens his name has dropped into my notice in the archaeological corners of learned journals, as author of the Catalogue of the Acropolis Museum at Athens, and in 1909 as lecturer in ancient history at Oxford. It was plain that he was getting on, was becoming a figure in the archaeological world, but all was hazy to me until last week when I received for review a delightful book, beautifully printed, well illustrated, a book to preserve, published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford. It is called "Hellenistic Sculpture" by Guy Dickens M.A., "sometime Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Oxford, and Lecturer in Classical Archaeology in the University of Oxford." There is a preface by Prof. Percy Gardner, a distinguished archaeologist. Ernest Gardner's elder brother. From that preface I must quote a few lines. They say all.

"In 1914 he was appointed University Lecturer in Classical Archaeology; but before he could take up the duties of the post the great call came, and he obeyed it at once. A most efficient and able company commander he served in the King's Royal Rifle Corps." Guy Dickens spent his life preparing. He was becoming fully equipped. This book, which enshrines his memory, may be called a sketch of the "Hellenistic Sculpture" period to which he hoped to devote years of study. But the sketch is complete, full of interest, and illuminating.

Archaeologists know the precise significance of the title "Hellenistic Sculpture," but there may be a few persons among the public whose scholarship is a little ragged as to its exact meaning.

"The Hellenistic Period" is not the period that artists love, but it produced one great work, that most glorious and beautiful "Victory of Samothrace," carved about 306. The great period—the Parthenon—Phidias—Praxiteles—Scopas—came nearly two centuries before that.

If you visited that new wing of the Metropolitan Museum dedicated to "The Classical Collection," and if there is more of the artist in you than the archaeologist, you will be charmed and inspired by certain of the fragments;

and if you refer to the catalogue you will find that these things belong to the period when the Parthenon was built, when Pheidias reigned and a little later, say from about 500 B. C. to about 350 B. C.

Guy Dickens focused on the period between about 320 B. C. to about 100 B. C., known as the Hellenistic period, "an age of decadence," which produced that abomination known as the Laocoon, but also the Victory of Samothrace. His chapters are "The School of Pergamon," "The School of Alexandria," "The Rhodian School," "The Mainland Schools" and "Greco-Roman Sculpture."

I am not going to dwell upon these chapters. They are written by a scholar; they show insight; but they are for archaeologists. I just want to draw the attention of the readers to the close of the book, to the last five pages, rare pages, the essence of all that Guy Dickens had read and thought and felt about Greek sculpture—pages showing that he was literary artist as well as classical archaeologist.

Read this sentence. Is it not put clearly and beautifully?

"The Cnidian goddess of Praxiteles was more than a statue; it was an idea. The Victory of Samothrace was triumph itself, not a mere masterpiece. To a Greek the statues he loved represented what religion means to most Christians; not that his feelings were equally intense or equally pure, but they expressed the same side of his nature. . . . The whole fabric of Greek art goes to pieces when it is brought into contact with a purely utilitarian nation like Rome."

And this: "Greek art comprises every genuine effort of the artist; every statue which is made with severe love of beauty and unmixt desire for its attainment is Greek in spirit; every statue, however cunning and ingenious, which is merely frivolous or hypocritical or untrue, is a crime against Hellenism and a sin against the light. The Greek bequest to later artists is nothing tangible; it is the soul and spirit of the artist. True art cannot be attained by rule; it demands a condition of receptivity of inspiration, in other words of faith in the artist; only thus can the elements of technique be so combined as to make something far greater than their mere sum total. Great art must reflect something intangible that strikes a chord of sympathy in the spectator, and the chord is something far greater than the sum of its notes."

Guy Dickens, an English archaeologist, who loved Greece, who gave all he had to his country, has left in this small book an enduring monument. He is now doing what he would have chosen to do: he is helping those who read his book to understand and to love Greece, and to be grateful for what she has given to mankind.—O. R.

THE SPANISH SHOW IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—It is natural to be a little disappointed with the exhibition of Spanish pictures at the Royal Academy on account of the unfulfilled promise made months ago, when in flowing terms we were promised a view of the treasures of the Prado Museum. It was to be an exhibition such as "had never been gathered together before, even in Spain. The three titans of Spanish painting, Velasquez, El Greco and Goya, were to be given huge wall space and we were to see the finest works from their easels, and those which we in this country have least chance of seeing."

The result has fallen far short of all this. The works of Velasquez are in a large measure lent by British collectors, and do not include the "Meninas," the triumphant masterpiece of this painter at Madrid; El Greco is represented by a few paintings which must leave us in doubt as to his importance; and Goya has a small room to himself full of theatrical, rather dolourous canvases which leave us in no doubt as to his value.

But apart from this the exhibition is valuable and a complete lesson in the history of Spanish painting from the fourteenth century to the present time, and taking the long view of it all, and the mental contrast of what a similar exhibition of French art would give, it is noteworthy that Spain seems to have escaped the violent ups and downs so very evident in France.

Not that the Spanish work is dull; it is saner and shows a greater and a closer continuity. And yet Spain has never known the full flowering periods of art, comparable to those of Italy, France and Germany. Her adolescence in art is marked by individuals rather than schools, and these individuals are only number among themselves three of really first rank, and these are those already mentioned.

The exhibition is useful in giving true perspective to Zurbarán, Pacheco, Luis de Morales, Murillo and Ribera, who cannot be considered on any European standard other than minor masters. For instance, compare the paintings of the same individual, Don Ferdinand of Austria, by Gonzalez, 1564-1627, and Velasquez, 1599-1660, and some hint can be got which will help in comparing the other minor masters already mentioned with the three titans.

Of the primitives which fill two galleries, the most important is the self portrait by Pedro Berruguete, middle of fifteenth century-1504, suggestive of Italian influence, a very fine thing of superb technique. "Scenes from the Life of St. Ursula," in four panels lent by Lord Leverhulme, are attributed to a Catalan master who, it must be remembered, lived 100 years after Memling and Bellini. An annunciation of the fifteenth century is a painting, too, of real importance, with pre-Egyptian influence, and beautiful in its severe use of whites and monochrome effects. Another picture of marvelous delicacy and technical precision is of such Flemish feeling as to be entirely doubtful as to its Spanish origin.

From these primitives one is led by a small step to Luis de Morales and from him again by his intensity of expression and peculiar arrangement to El Greco. That he is a great painter is undeniable, but he seems to have nothing to do with what after all should be the real reason of all art, and that is to please.

This is the first time Londoners have had the opportunity of seeing a number of El Greco's works together; it is now their chance to make up their minds as to his real importance, and what is of greater moment, his value, now that we have got over the bombshell thrown by our National Gallery early in the year in showing as his "Agony in the Garden." El Greco worked between 1548 and 1614 and it is significant that, admirable as some of his portraits are, he has had no influence upon Spanish painting, and indeed not until today has he been made so much fuss of; and that not in Spain but in France and England.

Contemporary with El Greco, and working almost 50 years later, which is a point to remember, lived the man considered by many to be the greatest of all painters, Velasquez. He is represented at the exhibition by two superb works, one an early study, "The Cook," surrounded with pots and earthenware, and a later work of maturity, "The Buffoon."

In the first we see the sure hand of a man occupied in expressing faithfully tone value and perspective, and so successfully that it is a wonder this work has not received more attention. In the second, Velasquez is confident in his powers and ability to say the most subtle things in terms of paint and uses a fine design and conception as a peg on which to hang a witty remark. And that is how it strikes one. "The Buffoon," and says it with such insistence and penetration, as no portrait of his of a King says "Monarchy." Seeing "The Buffoon" we get a true glimpse of his lighter vein, and in "An Unknown Gentleman," the finest work in the exhibition, we have the artist at his very best in a serious, thoughtful, penetrating mood.

The Don Baltazar Carlos Infante of Spain from Buckingham Palace, if it is a Velasquez, and there is some doubt, is disappointing. The costume

is painted with a superficial braggadocio which is alien to the master, and the head—well, compare it with the "Unknown Gentleman," or any other portraits undoubtedly by his hand in the exhibition, and conclusions will come without use of words. Goya, a favorite like El Greco with "moderns," is obviously overrated from the examples here shown. When Goya is not horrid he is coarse, superficial and theatrical, missing all the grace and charm with which Watteau would have invested such subjects as "Swing," "Plundering the Coach," "The Greasy Pole."

It is really time that we should divest our minds of cant in dealing with pictures by the accepted great, and look into them for their real worth apart from painting technique, and it must be confessed that in Goya as in El Greco there is little really beautiful and inspiring. It is for this reason the exhibition should be hailed with enthusiasm and visited, so that a wider, truer appreciation of what is valuable, and what is not, should further us to that time which is surely coming when the exotic fashions of today are no more and the true work of the best primitives, a Velasquez, and many of the minor men, whose works space forbids discussing, shall hold their own.

The Holbein nearly four centuries ago, the Rembrandt a decade or so less than three centuries—are familiar to the public through descriptions and reproductions, and in less degree at first hand through exhibitions on various state occasions. The Rembrandt was on loan exhibition at the Museum at the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration a few years ago, and the Holbein has figured there during the Fifth Anniversary show, just concluded. Mr. Vanderbilt bought his pictures in Europe, a generation back, at a time when opportunities existed which now are but a fond memory—though even then the treasures he acquired were such as rarely come on the market, and commanded prices that put them beyond the reach of any museum.

The Holbein, "Lady Guildford"—a relatively small panel, about 17x17 inches, painted in oil on wood—was originally companion to the portrait of Lord Guildford, Henry VIII's Master of the Horse and Comptroller of the Royal Household, which now hangs in Windsor Castle. The museum at Basel, Switzerland, possesses a drawing for this picture, which was painted by the younger Holbein in 1527. With its characterization of aristocratic reserve, its richly decorative accessories, and its conservative elegance of technical execution, this is a Holbein of typical quality, probably unsurpassed by any of the few that the world owns.

The Rembrandt, a truly priceless acquisition, joins the august company of 16 others belonging to the museum. 13 of which are in the Altman collection, 2 of Henry Marquand's gift, and one from the Isaac D. Fletcher bequest. By common consent, the most impressive of the Altman Rembrandts is the "Old Woman Cutting Her Nails." That great canvas has its peer in the new possession, "The Noble Slav," which latter, moreover, has the conventional if artistically irrelevant advantage of a stately subject. It represents a man of imperious figure and bearing—said to resemble Rembrandt's father, and unmistakably like the mature self-portraits of the artist himself—dressed in rich robes and a jewel-studded turban. But the real nobility of the canvas, a nobility which is equally shared by the grandiose presentment of the "Old Woman," is in the treatment, rather than in the subject. Its date seems to be 1632—in the full flush of Rembrandt's earlier period. He never compelled light and shade with a more mysterious mastery.

Two works among the ten stand as monarchs in the world's portrait painting through the ages. These are the "Portrait of Lady Guildford" by Hans Holbein, the younger, and "The Noble Slav" by Rembrandt. Both these pictures, famous among connoisseurs since they were painted—

VANDERBILT GIFTS AT METROPOLITAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The ten paintings which come to the Metropolitan Museum through the William K. Vanderbilt bequest have been hung as a group in a gallery by themselves—before their eventual dispersal in accordance with school and chronological classification—to be kept thus advantageously on view throughout the winter. The time will be none too long for cultivating acquaintance with these magisterial representatives of German, Dutch, French and British art in the three centuries illumined by Holbein, Rembrandt, Cyp, DeHooch, Van de Velde, Boucher, Gruz, Gainsborough and Reynolds.

Two works among the ten stand as monarchs in the world's portrait painting through the ages. These are the "Portrait of Lady Guildford" by Hans Holbein, the younger, and "The Noble Slav" by Rembrandt. Both these pictures, famous among connoisseurs since they were painted—



"Calabacillas, the Buffoon," by Velasquez

Reproduced by permission of Sir Herbert Cook

THE ARTIST AS A BUSINESS MAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a popular fallacy that an artist is not a business man and a popular prejudice that, if he is, he should not be.

Some artists may not be good business men, but then neither are some lawyers. Some artists may not care about business, if by business is meant making money, but they cannot claim the monopoly of an indifference that has turned many men from the world's pleasures. The far greater number, realizing that to live well is in accord with working well, have not only managed their affairs to their own greater profit, but have shown enterprise and invention in the management. Cimabue probably knew the excellence of the advertisement when he stimulated his fellow citizens to carry his statue in triumph through the streets of Florence. Dürer measured his chance when he sent his wife into the market place to sell his prints. Rubens the painter did not disappear in Rubens the diplomat, nor did the art of Velasquez suffer because of his success as a courtier.

Franc Hals was a good enough business man to get for himself as important commissions as Haarlem had then or ever to give. To come down to more modern times, the pre-Raphaelites' zeal as revolutionaries and reformers was their easy stepping-stone to fame and fortune, while the palaces of Kensington and St. John's Wood show what a capital investment art proved to the more conventional artists of the same generation.

Today, in New York, it can hardly be said that artists slight their business opportunities. Indeed, it is the prosperity of artists that has lured into the practice of art so many men and women who had better be breaking stones by the wayside. They make a dismal failure, and the public takes their failure as inevitable, and apparently the chief virtue of the artist.

For there is no question but that most people believe it incongruous for art and a business sense to go together. Their idea of the artist is founded on La Vie de Bohème and its innumerable feeble echoes. The artist, to please them, should be a delightful, irresponsible, picturesque creature in velvet jacket, with long hair, loafing in a studio all disorder and bric-a-brac, going to balls by night and pawnbrokers by the day, once in a long while dragging canvas and palette and brushes out of the studio mess and dashing off a masterpiece while the dealer or patron waits.

This is one conception of the artist. But there is another far more pernicious, the conception of him as a person to be encouraged, to be helped, to be patronized. The very term "patron" suggests the relationship supposed to exist between the painter, or the graver, or the sculptor, and the man who buys his picture or his prints or his statue. Nor has the artist always accepted the relationship with the meekness and deference expected of him.

The Florentine Lorenzo di Medici gathered around him probably thought they were conferring the favor. Velasquez doubtless knew that, if there were any patronage at all, it was he rather than Philip who gave it. But that was the point of view of the artist, not of Lorenzo or of Philip, and the attitude of the rich and mighty of old who had themselves painted and who adorned their palaces, and works of art as full of condescension as the attitude of the patrons of letters who kept the literary man waiting with their lackeys at the door.

How well they understood the relation, if the artists were perverse enough not to, is seen in their calling themselves patrons; how entirely the world agreed with them is proved by the persistence with which not only the pose but the name found for it has been handed down.

Patronage seldom ends with the purchase of the artist's work. The patron, shifting none of his responsibilities, amiably condescends to instruct the painter in his work and to direct all those public matters connected with it and him. A client hardly ventures to make out a lawyer's brief. When lawyers form societies for mutual aid and protection usually the most distinguished or the ablest in the profession are asked to direct them. But it is another matter with artists. They are not credited with the business sense to run anything, much less themselves. They have at times broken from some of the bonds of patronage. At times they have actually managed their own societies and academies, and then it has been with shrewdness and success. And yet the idea of their business incompetence persists.

Perhaps it was because of an excess of this patronage in England that they founded there the Royal Academy, but certainly they have made it one of the

most flourishing and wealthy institutions of the kind in the world. In France, the French have been too logical to treat artists like children and in the hands of the Société des Beaux Arts, the two Salons have not only set the standard for Europe and America but have brought money into their own coffers, and crowds with more money to spend into Paris every spring.

But let the people once get an idea into their heads and it is not easily forced out. Artists may do wonders with their own societies, but this is not taken as a reason for intrusting them with the care of museums, of national or municipal galleries. It is not the rule, as it should be, to place an artist at the head of a gallery; when he is, he is usually overruled by a board of lay trustees or lay directors, who think they know everything about art because they have the money to buy it. Only now have British artists succeeded in making the British Government recognize this mistake and go so far as to appoint four more artists on the Board of Trustees at the Tate Gallery—a step forward, bringing us nearer to the day when all trustees in all art museums will be artists, just as the directors in legal societies are lawyers.

The evil is greatest and seems most unconquerable in America, where too frequently the man prominent socially or in business, rather than the artist, is selected as president or manager of a great museum or gallery. At times the museum or gallery is treated as a plaything for society. Exhibitions are organized by the outsider and opened by society lights and leaders, the mere artist, in one case, at least, not considered worthy of mingling in such illustrious company and is reserved for an evening of his own. The situation, were it not so dishonoring to those who create it and those who submit to it, would be humorous.

One thinks of the Royal Academy in London, of society's struggles for tickets to its functions, of the president, an artist always, receiving in state at the head of the great stairway on the evening of the soiree when all society feels it an honor to shake his hand; of the Royal Academy banquet, in May, attended by the most distinguished in the land, when speeches are made only second in importance and influence to the speeches at the Lord Mayor's Guildhall banquet in November. No one ever present on any of these occasions would come away with the impression of the poor artist unable to hold his own, playing ducks and drakes with everything he touches.

It stands to reason that an artist knows more not only about art but about the politics of art than the mere layman. He may and he does blunder, but so do all men, and his is not the deplorably ignorant blundering of the benevolent amateur seeking to do good to art. The artist does not want good done to art. He wants its intelligent recognition, also he wants the business connected with it managed by artists, not condescendingly removed from their hands by self-appointed patrons.

Art in America would be in a far healthier state if it were left to the care of artists, as it will not be until they have the courage to claim their rights and to insist, as in France and England, that if there must be condescension it should be on their side, not on the patron's.

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THE HOME FORUM

Fleet Street

Fleet Street! Fleet Street! Fleet Street in the morning,
With the old sun laughing out behind
the dome of Paul's,
Heavy waifs a-driving, merry winds
a-singing,
White clouds and blue clouds above
the smoke-stained walls.

Fleet Street! Fleet Street! Fleet Street in the noon-tide,
East and west the streets packed
close, and roaring like the
sea.

—Alice Werner.

Old-World Sussex

People who rush to Brighton by road form a very poor idea of the village of Patcham, imagining that it is all on the main road, and remembering only that there is here an awkward bit of road to negotiate because of the way it winds and narrows through the village. But "the" Patcham is up the hill from the well. Here the cottages mount the hill one above the other and come to an end at the farm at the top, with the church adjoining the barn-yards on the right as we go up the hill, and with the farm-house on the left, and its quaint once pony-driven well and its notable pigeon-croft or culver-house close by. The church is placed on a kind of detached mound and occupies a prominent place. I always imagine that there must have been an earlier structure here before the church, perhaps some kind of earthwork.

It was in my Patcham days that I first heard of the Three little Ghosts, sitting on Postesses, eating bread and toastesses, and fighting with their Fistsesses. One will find many a Sussex native still doubling his plurals in much the same way.

This doubling of the plural is not the only characteristic of the Sussex dialect. In the eastern half of the county there are some French words which have got into regular use, such as "trapping" for "beating," "boco" for "many," and others, no doubt introduced by refugee Huguenots. But it is the long broad drawl which characterizes the native Sussexian most, and the running of a number of abbreviations into one another. It is as much as anything a laziness of speech, together with a kind of contempt for the person addressed, coming from a human nature that "wunt be druv." It is interesting, too, to note that resemblances have been found in the language to certain so-called Americanisms, such as "diar-mem-ber" for "forgot," whilst the Yankee's liking for "guess" and "reckon" is quite equalled by that of the Sussex-born for the words. William Penn was at one time the squire of Warminghurst, and when he went to the States he took with him

two hundred staunch Sussexians, and they may well have introduced these words into the adopted country.—"Life in a Sussex Windmill," Edward A. Martin, F. G. S.

From the Roof of the Villa Nardi

"The tip-top of the Villa Nardi is a flat roof, with a wall about it three feet high, and some little turreted affairs, that look very much like chimneys," Charles Dudley Warner tells us in "Saunterings." "Joseph, the gray-haired servant, has brought my chair and table up here today; and here I am, established to write."

"I am above the highest olive-trees; and, if I turned that way, should look over the tops of what seems a vast grove of them, out of which a white roof, and an old time-eaten tower here and there, appears; and the sun is flooding them with waves of light, which I think a person delicately enough organized could hear beat. Beyond the brown roofs of the town, the terraced hills arise, in semi-circular embrace of the plain; and the fine veil over them is partly the natural shimmer of the heat, and partly the silver duskiness of the olive-leaves."

"It seems to me that the Mediterranean was never bluer than it is today. It has a shade or two the advantage of the sky; though I like the sky best, after all; for it is less opaque, and offers an illimitable opportunity of exploration. Perhaps this is because I am nearer to it. There are some little ruffles of air on the sea, which I do not feel here, making broad spots of shadow, and here and there flecks and sparkles. But the schooners sail idly; and the fishing-boats that have put out from the marina float in the most dreamy manner. I fear that the fishermen who have made a show of industry, and got away from their wives, who are busily weaving nets on shore, are yielding to the seductions of the occasion and making a day of it."

"Vesuvius appears to be about on a level with my eyes; and I never knew him to do himself more credit than today. The whole coast of the bay is in a sort of obscurity, thicker than an Indian summer haze; and the veil extends almost to the top of Vesuvius. But his summit is still distinct; and out of it rises a gigantic billowy column of white smoke, greater in quantity than on any previous day of our sojourn; and the sun turns it to silver. Above a long line of ordinary-looking clouds, float great white masses, formed of the sulphurous vapor. This manufacture of clouds in a clear, sunny day has an odd appearance; but it is easy enough, if one has such a laboratory as Vesuvius. How it tumbles up the white smoke! It is piled up now, I should say, a thousand feet above the crater, straight into the blue sky—a pillar of cloud by day. One might sit here all day, watching it, listening the while to the melodious spring singing of the hundreds of birds which have come to take possession of the garden, receiving Southern reinforcements from Sicily and Tunis every morning, and think he was happy. But the morning has gone; and I have written nothing."

On the Road to Canterbury

It was toward the end of August, when a hot sun was softening the asphalt in the dusty streets of London, and ripening the hops in the pleasant land of Kent, that we went on pilgrimage to Canterbury. Ours was no ordinary journey by rail, which is the way latter-day pilgrims mostly travel. No. What we wanted was in all reverence to follow, as far as it was possible, the roads taken by the famous company of bygone days, setting out from the hostelry where these lordings lay one night and held counsel, making stations by the way at the few places they mention by name, and ending it, as they did, at the shrine of the "holy, blissful martyr," in the Canterbury Cathedral. How better could this be done than by riding over the ground made sacred by them on our tricycles?

And so it came to pass that one close, foggy morning, we strapped our bags to our machine and wheeled out of Russell Square before any one was stirring but the policeman, making his last rounds and trying door after door. Down Holborn and past Staples Inn, very grey and venerable in the pale light, and where the facetious driver of a donkey-cart tried to race us; past the now silent and deserted cloisters of Christ's Hospital, and under Bow Bells in Cheapside; past the Monument of the famous fire, and over London Bridge, where the mist was heavy on the river and the barges showed spectre-like through it and where hucksters greeted us after their fashion, one crying, "Go in, hind one! I bet on you. You'll catch up if you try hard enough!" and another, "How are you there, up in the second story?" A short way up the Borough High Street, from which we had a glimpse of the old red roof and balustraded galleries of the "White Hart"; and then we were at the corner where the "Tabard" ought to be. This was to have been our starting-point; but how, it suddenly occurred to us for the first time, could we start for nothing? If ours had no beginning, would it be a genuine pilgrimage? This was a serious difficulty at the very outset. But our enthusiasm was fresh. We looked up at the old sign of "Ye Old Tabard," hanging from the third story of the tall brick building which had replaced Chaucer's Inn. Here, at least, was something substantial. And we rode on with what good cheer we could.

We came to Deptford, or West Greenwich, at half-past seven, the very hour when mine host and his



Photograph © Braun & Co., London

"Le Liseur Noir," by Meissonier

Meissonier's Views on Art

"Like a symphony every picture seemed to him to have its dominant, and in painting the dominant is supreme. Pictures admit of no arabesques or variations. Meissonier called painting the art of sacrifice. On the other hand, the antitheses, the contrasts affected in modern art, jarred on him like false notes. His first care was the general effect. 'Harmony of parts, unity of impression, make up the charm of small things,' the strength of great ones. To insure this harmony, this unity, it is necessary to see and to feel the whole while working on a part; otherwise everything will be out of focus. Effect, for itself and by itself, should never be aimed at. It may dazzle at a first glance; but at each subsequent view, the impression diminishes, and very soon the interest it excited dies away altogether."

If you are only attempting a picturesque effect, you can arrange your picture in the manner of a flower piece, as Delacroix has done in his "Femmes d'Alger" (The women of Algiers). But if you are painting a drama every detail should contribute to the general intention."

Not until this conscientious study of the historical and moral aspect of the subject was present, did Meissonier allow that the time had come to seize the brush. When the canvas was stretched, he could almost say as did Racine, when he had only to put his tragedy into verse: "My piece is finished." But all the world knows to what lengths he carried the enthusiastic quest for authentic documents, his passion for preliminary study, before he embarked on actual execution.

—Meissonier: His Life and His Art, Valéry C. O. Gréard.

A Bit About Howells

Henry James to Charles E. Norton (Cambridge (Mass.). Jan. 16, '71.

My dear Charles,

If I had needed any reminder and quickener of a very old-time intention to take some morning and put into most indifferent words my frequent thoughts of you, I should have found one very much to the purpose in a letter from Grace, received some ten days ago. But really I needed no deeper consciousness of my great desire to punch a hole in the massive silence which has grown up between us.

Cambridge and Boston society still rejoices in that imposing fixedness of outline which is ever so inspiring to

contemplate. In Cambridge I see Arthur Sedgwick and Howells; but little of any one else. Arthur seems not perhaps an enthusiastic, but a well-occupied man, and talks much in a wholesome way of meaning to go abroad. Howells edits, and observes and produces—the latter in his own particular line with more and more perfection. His recent sketches in the Atlantic, collected into a volume, belong, I think, by the wondrous cunning of his manner, to very good literature. He seems to have resolved himself, however (into) one who can write solely of what his fleshly eyes have seen; and for this reason I wish he were "located" where they would rest upon richer and fairer things than this immediate landscape. Looking about for myself, I conclude that the face of nature and civilization in this our country is to a certain point a very sufficient literary field. But it will yield its secrets only to a really grasping imagination. This I think Howells lacks. (Of course I don't!) To write well and worthily of American things one need even more than elsewhere to be a master. But unfortunately one is less! . . . I myself have been scribbling some little tales which in the course of time you will have a chance to read. To write a series of good little tales, I deem ample work for a lifetime. I dream that my life-time shall have done it. It's at least a relief to have arranged one's life-time.

There is an immensity of stupid feeling and brutal writings prevalent here about recent English conduct and attitude—innocuous to some extent, I think, from its very stupidity; but I confess there are now, to my mind, few things of more appealing interest than the various problems with which England finds herself confronted; and this owing to the fact that, on the whole, the country is so deeply—so tragically—charged with a consciousness of her responsibilities, dangers and duties. She presents in this respect a wondrous contrast to ourselves. We, retarding our healthy progress by all the gross weight of our . . . contempt of the refined ideal: England striving vainly to compel her lumbering carcass by the straining wings of conscience and desire. Of course I speak of the better spirits there and the worst here. . . . We have over here the high natural light of chance and space and prosperity; but at moments dark things seem to be almost more blessed by the dimmer radiance shed by impassioned thought. . . . But I must stay my gossiping hand.—Letters of Henry James.

The Railroad Station

Just a very common thing—
Shouts and whistles, bells that ring,
Just a platform in the rain
And a slowly moving train.

—Alice Duer Miller.

"The Scientific Statement of Being"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in seven lines the absolute and entire truth concerning being. It is a radical statement and the exact opposite of that which for centuries has been accepted as true by the great majority of people throughout the world. Mere numbers, however, carry no weight whatsoever, when it comes down to the right or wrong of any question. On the contrary a thinker is often more interested in what the minority is doing and saying, simply because the majority does not think for itself but is continually being led around by the nose, so to speak, and allowing itself to be dictated to. On this very subject Mrs. Eddy says: "You may know when first Truth leads by the fewness and faithfulness of its followers. Thus it is that the march of time bears onward freedom's banner. The powers of this world will fight, and will command their sentinels not to let truth pass the guard until it subscribes to their systems; but Science, heeding not the pointed bayonet, marches on. There is always some tumult, but there is a rallying to truth's standard." (Science and Health, p. 225.) The famous old story of Columbus illustrates this point remarkably well. When he made the statement that the earth was not flat, as every one had believed for so long, but that instead it was round, he brought upon himself the scorn and contempt of all but a few, yet he proved his assertions, and slowly but surely they were accepted; not, however, because people wanted to accept them, for the so-called mortal mind never likes to have its ideas and conceptions completely swept away, but because there was no alternative. Countless other incidents of like nature could be given, for history is full of them, but whether the majority is slow or fast in its acceptance of the truth, in the end the truth always wins, or, as was quoted above "there is a rallying to truth's standard."

Now, the scientific statement of being, as given in the Christian Science textbook, is one of the most far-reaching and important declarations in writing today. The idea is not new, for the truth is never either new or old, only eternity can measure truth, and it is the very heart and soul of the teachings of Christ Jesus, but we have in it the truth expressed in modern language, so that all may read and understand. Mrs. Eddy gives it to us as follows: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." (Science and Health, p. 468.) What a wealth of meaning we have here, what infinite possibilities are open to him who understands only in a small measure these words and yet with what opposition are they so often met. Of course, to the man who has been educated to think that matter and its supposed law is all there is to life, such a statement comes either as an overwhelming blow or appears to him as utter foolishness. This same man, however, may claim to be a Christian and yet he has overlooked the very path, in fact the explanation of Jesus' works.

The Master's whole career was a demonstration of the supremacy of the infinite Mind, of its everpresence and the powerlessness, yes, the nothingness of matter, and he also said that all those who believed in him could do the same things and even greater. St. Paul said, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." There is no reference made here to matter, matter is left entirely out of the question and the student of Christian Science knows that as he begins to make the "scientific statement of being" real to himself he is being transformed by the renewing of his mind; in other words he is giving up the belief of mind in matter and claiming only the one infinite Mind as his.

The "scientific statement of being" is applicable to every problem which may present itself, because after all it is not every problem but a different phase of the same old belief of life apart from God, that is, life in matter? It makes absolutely no difference, then, what form the difficulty may assume, the truth of being understood and applied will at once overcome its supposed reality. It also breaks the mesmerism of material limitation, which is always cropping up with the suggestion that man is capable of doing only so much, that he either lacks time, or money, or wisdom, or that it is too late to make a change for the better. Haunted by these apparitions it is little wonder that the average individual accomplishes little, but these are merely the lies about true being because God made man free and He is no respecter of persons. It is not intelligent to entertain for a single moment the thought that God gives good to one of His children and withholds it from another; such a notion is impossible. Man is not an entity separate and apart from God, but he is an idea of God, an emanation from the one

Mind and consequently must reflect all good. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 258), "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis. Mind manifests all that exists in the infinitude of Truth. We know no more of man as the true divine image and likeness, than we know of God."

Unfoldment in Christian Science signifies growth and development in the understanding of the "scientific statement of being" and is accomplished by the regular and persistent efforts of the individual himself. Although the way as pointed out by Christ Jesus permits no deviations, it being "straight" and "narrow," it is yet joyous beyond measure and we all have before us this promise as found in I Corinthians: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."

Sunny Afternoons

How sweet on sunny afternoons,
For those who journey light and well,
To loiter up a hilly rise
Which hides the prospect far beyond,
And fancy all the landscape lying
Beautiful and still;

And silvery the river runs,
And many a graceful wind he makes,
By fields where feed the happy flocks,
And hedge-rows hushing pleasant
lanes,
The charms of English home reflected
In his shining eye:
Ancestral oak, broad-follied elm,
Rich meadows sunned and starred with
flowers,
The cottage breathing tender smoke
Against the brooding golden air,
With glimpses of a stately mansion
On a woodland award.
—George Meredith.

Qualifications for High Office

Before men are put forward into the great trusts of the state, they ought by their conduct to have obtained such a degree of estimation in their country, as may be some sort of pledge and security to the public, that they will not abuse those trusts. It is no mean security for a proper use of power, that a man has shown by the general tenor of his actions, that the affection, the good opinion, the confidence of his fellow-citizens have been among the principal objects of his life; and that he has owed none of the gradations of his power or fortune to a settled contempt, or occasional forfeiture of their esteem.—Burke.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY DEC. 27, 1920

EDITORIALS

King Coal Hoists the Black Flag

WHEN Senator Harding, now President-elect of the United States, declared, in one of his campaign speeches, that what the United States needed was "more business in government and less government in business," thousands of business men gave him loud acclaim. But how well the coal situation indicates that those words of the distinguished Senator can be read two ways! The more closely the coal business has been able to associate itself with the government, the more unscrupulous it has become, and the more it has caused the coal consumers of the United States to suffer from its unjust, oppressive, and extortionate purposes. If there is to be any more of this sort of business in government, the outlook for the rank and file of the people in the United States is anything but favorable. What would appear to be sadly needed is not so much less government in business, as more government there. For the evidence has accumulated on all sides to indicate that the avarice of those who control the coal supply of the country has literally run away with them. There seems to be no longer any opportunity to question it. Such a conclusion has been indicated from the disclosures of one investigation after another, from inquiries of public agents and legislative committees and commissions, here, there, and everywhere, from the days of the last great coal strike down to this very moment. All that the coal interests have been able to do to obviate such a conclusion, or to cloud it with doubt, has not been enough to offset the weight of evidence, or wholly to turn it aside.

More than all this, there is current a reasonable doubt lest the facts, as they appear in the relatively meager newspaper reports of the disclosures, may not constitute anything like a full statement of the extremes of profiteering that have actually been practiced. What has been published gives more than a few intimations of efforts on the part of the coal interests to cover up the truth as to their profits, and to start a concealing smudge wherever some particular person or group has appeared to be getting uncomfortably close to the facts. The McAdoo statements as to the hearing of certain income tax returns upon the coal industry have never been satisfactorily explained away, though the public thought in regard to them has apparently been sufficiently muddled with counter statements. Official disclosures of exorbitant prices, in the sale of coal by the ton, have appeared periodically in the news, yet in some way they have been prevented from starting any official action that has appreciably hampered the coal interests, or occasioned any marked concessions to consumers in respect of prices. Indeed, only a month ago the railroad brotherhoods, through their newspaper organ, were pointing out that the answer of the coal industry to the threat of government regulation was merely to increase the price of coal \$2 per ton. And it seems a fair inference that the coal manipulators must have been able to exert no inconsiderable influence at the seat of government to have succeeded, as obviously they have succeeded, in preventing the reestablishment of a public fuel administration in the face of industrial methods now so clearly inviting rigid governmental supervision.

If anything were needed to show that the coal manipulators have the coal-using public in the hollow of their hand, that need would seem to be supplied by the disclosure of the Senate Reconstruction Committee, sitting in New York this very month, to the effect that New England consumers have been forced this year to pay \$17,000,000 more than they should have paid for the coal which they have used. New England is preeminently a coal-using district. It knows no other means of keeping itself warm and fed through the winter season than by the liberal use of this fuel. So the \$17,000,000 that now figures on the records of this Senate committee is the measure of the avarice of those who furnish the coal necessary to life in this northern district. But it is also the measure of their control of the situation. It is the measure of their ability to defy a government which, as the true representative of the people's interest, should be competent and active to prevent such exploitation of the mass by any class. Worst of all, that \$17,000,000 is a measure of the incompetency of the government to preserve that fair balance in the relations of those who live under it, which it is constituted to maintain. There is nothing in legitimate business procedure which can excuse the extreme practices already so broadly disclosed as governing the supply and distribution of coal. Legitimate business practices can never produce such profits, because such drastic and relentless exploitation can never be really legitimized. That such methods can continue unchecked, in the United States, indicates nothing more clearly than that the nation still comes far short of realizing, in daily practice, those high ideals which it would so gladly associate at all times with the name of America. Control that can be measured only by industrial strangulation or extortion has in it nothing of purpose or method that can typify either the American ideal or legitimate American business.

Why are such practices allowed to go on? If the United States is, by its nature, in the business of doing away with autocracies, why does it tolerate this one? If the nation truly exemplifies government by the majority, why does it allow itself to be driven and subjugated by this coal-handling minority? Mere threats are idle, even when they are uttered by honorable senators who know the real conditions as to coal, and who might seem to be able, through their position in the government, to do what is necessary for the correction of all that is unfair. Investigations go on and on. Legislative committees fill the newspapers with telling how widely they mean to carry on each new search for facts, how fearlessly they will summon all who can throw any light on the situation. Yet one investigation after another comes to an end, has its brief day in the columns of the press, and still nothing happens. The

war is past. There is no longer any excuse to bespeak public patience and toleration of abuses. If the government of the United States is really a government by and for the people, if indeed the power of coal is not to be the actual government, the coal industry should be made to serve the public instead of being any longer permitted to exploit it. The grim joke whereby the natural resources of a nation become the means of compelling it to pay unwarranted tribute to a handful of individuals has been laughed at long enough.

The Restoration of Rheims

NOWHERE else, perhaps, is the work of restoration and rehabilitation in northern France so well advanced as in Rheims. At the beginning of 1919, the population of Rheims was about 4000, today it is upward of 80,000. Such figures speak for themselves, yet they do not tell the whole story, for the great return to Rheims of her scattered inhabitants has not been characterized by a mere dumb desire, so frequently observable in war-devastated areas, to be back again amidst familiar surroundings, as by a determination that a greater and more prosperous Rheims should begin to rise out of the ruins, at the earliest possible moment. The returning inhabitants came with pick and shovel. They cleared away the wreckage; they nailed up boards; they improvised roofs; and they stretched canvas and oiled paper over gaping holes and windows from which glass had long since vanished. In every way they utilized what was available, but with no intention of putting up with such makeshifts a moment longer than was necessary. For, along with the regular inhabitants came an army of workmen, under the direction of the Reconstruction Office, and, before very long, the permanent work of rebuilding was well under way. Within a few months from the date of the armistice, some 30,000 people had returned to Rheims.

One of the most interesting features about the restoration was the rapidity with which the shops contrived to open for business. In every street, even in those which, but a few weeks before, were a mass of ruins, shops, hastily repaired or even rebuilt, were opened, filled with such wares as could be secured, and, before very long, the inhabitants of all the country round about had begun to pick up the threads of an old established custom and come into Rheims to do their shopping. Houses and shops, moreover, were not the only necessities. The town hall, schools, churches, and post offices had to be reconstructed, whilst practically the entire railway and tramway system had to be rebuilt. At the time the armistice was signed, there were 160 kilometers of railways in the suburbs of Rheims needing reconstruction, and today there is a service of trains on the whole of this system; whilst about forty kilometers of tramway lines have been restored.

Then the manufacturer has not been one whit behind the shopkeeper or the municipal authorities in enterprise and resource. At first, the task before him must have seemed almost impossible. Nearly everything was lacking. The manufacturer, however, began at once to clear the ground, and to rebuild. Such machinery as was not hopelessly damaged was repaired, and a certain supply of tools was available from army stocks. It was slow work, the great problem being the difficulty of procuring machinery. By degrees, however, all difficulties were overcome, and, during the past year, the electrical works, chemical factories, and textile establishments have been put, once again, into a state of repair.

Outside the city, in the department of the Marne, the reconstruction work is hardly less remarkable. The latest reports tell of trenches removed over a surface of some 200,000 hectares, of 40,000,000 square yards of land cleared of barbed wire, and of the restoration, either provisionally or permanently, of more than 130 bridges. The whole story is welcome and encouraging.

Equal Suffrage for Artists

A SURPRISING thing, yet perhaps not so surprising after all, is the quiet that seems to have fallen upon the discussion of war memorials in the United States. It was but a few months ago that a heavy growth of arches, shafts, and halls promised to spring up over night. The press carried prospective descriptions and designs that included elaborate civic groups, a landscaped and statuelined highway from coast to coast, and even a modern Acropolis high on its rocky cliffs above the Hudson. Art societies, perhaps excited by the report that a western state was planning to distribute fifty duplicate eastern monuments to its fifty counties, or by the threat of a certain city to erect a huge Roman arch and use the interior for a city hall, were frantically distributing warning booklets illustrated with horrible examples in war memorials and showing the familiar Civil War gentleman in cape and visored cap in the most nonchalant of "parade rests." Then, like some nine-day wonder, the whole matter seemed to be forgotten, possibly under the brutal fire of possibilities conjured up by the book of horrible examples.

Now, however widespread or relative this quiet may be, it is worth while thinking of some of the possible contributing causes. By some it is pointed out that America was never deeply enough involved in the war to make it, as a nation, feel deeply or lastingly. Touching upon this, they point out how generous has been the response of American soldiers still in Europe to the appeal for child relief funds, while this need by millions of children has occupied very little thought in the average American home. Others declare that the reaction to the war emotion has been a return to preoccupation with possessions—in other words, what is termed a period of materialism. The third point raised is that the war memorial projects have waited, not upon the leadership of artists, but of politicians, business men and so-called art committees. Art, then, to which the world had turned as the only suitable channel for its recessionals, has been forced to wait outside the doors of council chambers and counting rooms, brushed aside by the bearers of franchises and laden coffers.

Now all these causes, to whatever degree they pertain to the present situation, point to at least one common remedial change. This is the recognition that the world has outgrown the age when artists were but ser-

vitors of court and church and that it must see them as masters in their own field of human endeavor, worthy of enfranchisement, of participation in public affairs.

Not only in the matter of memorials, but in the management of museums, the direction of art exhibitions and societies, theirs should be the initiative and control. Why, more than did women, must artists submit to the decision and legislation in their special fields of a patron class largely ignorant of the questions involved. That it is the patrons who settle the bills is beside the point. That women did not settle the bills of household and state was never a successful argument against their enfranchisement. Sometimes monetary payment is the only means of appreciation left to unimaginative and uninspired mortals.

If it is true that the stress of the war failed to awaken the American people to new vision; if it is true that there is a trend toward more material thought, then now, as never before, is the time for artists to exercise their highest privilege, the lifting the eyes of their fellow men above the cloying busy-ness of the daily day. Now should they demand a greater participation in art affairs. In countless public matters the artist is involved, whether it be the preservation of a national park or the painting of a city rubbish barrel; the planning of a Pilgrim pageant or the design of a coin; the erection of a memorial or a street lamp. And the possibilities are amazing when it comes to such things as national schools of the arts and crafts, traveling and exchange exhibitions—in short, the recognition that the government of the arts is by and for an art-loving people, all the dubious shakings of aesthetic heads to the contrary.

To museums does this apply especially. For the whole temptation of the society leader or business man intrusted with museum trusteeship is to think of art objects as acquisitions rather than expressions. Old art, being rare art, is held most valuable. But the artist has the appreciation and insight to interest men in present-day art as well, art in step with current thought.

And it is for the very reason that the artist thinks of a work of art in terms of expression that he is happy only when it is giving. If this calls for the opening of museums in the evenings, for the constant exchange of contemporary exhibitions, for the opening of galleries to local artists or, if need be, for a brass band and a daily soap-box speech outside the museum doors, then so much the better for art and so much the worse for old-fashion and autocratic notions.

If then the world needs today the aid of art in lifting its head above the confusion of conflict or its indolent aftermath, it is time that the artist gird himself anew for his world-old appointed task.—If his efforts are confined by the pressure of commerce and materialism, then more than ever is the task his. For who shall draw the sword of Arthur from the rock but Arthur?

Along a Winter Path

TO THOSE who have learned the pleasant secrets of the open places and the woods in summer and in the fall, who have wandered somewhat aimlessly across fields and beside brooks with ever changing moods, it may seem that only to the loiterer, the not too curious inquirer, are the mysteries of the silent and secluded places disclosed. It has taken many seasons of devotion, many morning walks, and many evenings of listening and contemplation, perhaps, to interpret the sign language and the audible languages of fields and woods. The lessons have been more or less difficult because those from whom they have been learned have seemed secretive while endeavoring to be friendly, diffident when it seemed that they should be responsive, or engrossed in affairs of their own when they might have been expected to be hospitable. But to those who have wooed the woods "people" and the field "people" persistently there has always come a reward for patience and devotion. The leaves, the grasses, and the flowers have told their own silent story, or have joined in a strangely discordant but withal enticing melody as they have swayed and nodded under the summer winds. The birds and the animals likewise have told their stories, some in song, some in almost unintelligible chattering, and some by the glance of an eye, the flitting of a bushy tail, or a hurried scampering to cover, indicative, one is inclined to believe, more of bashfulness than of actual alarm.

But there comes a day, at least in the New England country and other parts of the north, when it is realized that a change has come to pass in all the familiar places. One who feels the impulse to explore them may suspect that he will go as one who visits a house deserted, or a great music hall where there are no singers and no musicians. Fortunate the one who fares forth, despite these forebodings, for if his eye be keen and his ear alert he will soon be convinced that he has entered upon a journey of discovery. Along the winter path there are new secrets to be learned, new languages to be interpreted. The familiar landscapes are to be seen, but the greens have given place to the browns and grays here, and to the snows or barren places along the brooks and on the hillsides. But these secrets are not for the loiterer. The business of winter is insistent. The complaint note is missed. The song birds, fair-weather sojourners, have flitted to some spot known to them where it is always summer. The squirrels, blacks and grays, are holding a long carnival in their winter nests, perhaps dreaming of leagues upon leagues of hickory, oak, and beach trees laden with browning nuts and acorns. The crunching of snow or the breaking of a twig in the path under a nest may cause an inquisitive head to be thrust out through the protecting blanket of leaves, while a cautious eye may recognize the disturber as a familiar summer visitor. On a knoll yonder a cotton-tail, perhaps the loitering, unafraid companion along a grassy summer-time path, scampers hurriedly to the top, ready for a quick descent on the other side, and fingers as if almost remembering one of whom he had once learned not to be afraid. Above, flying half carelessly and yet awkwardly with a gusty wind, a crow calls stridently and a bit impatiently to his fellows perched, unmindful of the cold, in the scant shelter of a leafless maple tree. A busy, chattering blue jay, to

whom one season must seem much like another, has a great deal to say in language which he doubtless trusts will not be repeated, even if interpreted. A red-headed woodpecker, on the sunny side of a limbless tree trunk, out of the wind, is busy at his trade. He utters a deep-throated greeting to the passer-by, which really is quite a condescension for a woodpecker. He was never even so friendly as that in summer.

The path makes down from the hillside, through a patch of heavier timber, where all is silent and a little dark, to the edge of the brook, and thence through a rail fence and into the pasture lot. Beyond this are the farm buildings, the highway, and a little farther on the town. The inclination is to linger, but caution forbids. It is no longer the time for twilight trysts, for there is now no song of the cricket, no call of the whippoorwill, no anxious note of some night bird inquiring if all is well. But the impulse to tarry for a moment cannot be denied. And so one waits, hoping to hear some familiar note. Then from some secluded spot in the woods, from which daylight has already gone, there comes the none too reassuring call of a hoot-owl, to whom the darkening twilight is the dawn of a new day of activity. It is a warning that almost before the pasture can be crossed darkness will have fallen. Already there are lights to be seen in the farmhouse. The wind sways the alders and willows uneasily and fitfully. There is a suspicion of snow in the air.

Editorial Notes

—WILL Canada and Australia be represented at Washington by a Minister Plenipotentiary in the near future? A few months ago, when the Dominion Parliament approved such a proposal, it looked as if the Canadian appointment would be made right away. But for various reasons the filling of the proposed office hung fire. In the meantime Australia decided that the Commonwealth should be represented in a diplomatic capacity at Washington. It now looks as if Australia might be there first, and this may possibly raise awkward questions of seniority later on between the "badger" and the "kangaroo." Whether it would require a poet's license to compare the badger and the kangaroo with the hare and the tortoise really does not matter very much. But it will be interesting to see which wins the race to Washington.

THE gramophone has, it is reported, grown so popular in Tahiti that every native has one, if he possesses the necessary means. Peace no longer reigns where booms the surf "on the barren reef, and the soft cadences of native singing are shattered by the sonorous blare of the latest jazz or the screech of the reigning favorite on the vaudeville circuit," says an excited correspondent. Truly a sad commentary on what the trader has done to this beautiful isle made famous by Stevenson. The Tahiti of today is as beautiful as ever, and, although not many of the islanders wear beaver hats, still the gramophone, generally applied, is a thing one wishes they might have been spared. To turn it loose in competition with the surf and the cadences is like rattling a tin pan to drown a songster's notes. And, it is a far cry from the gramophone even to the ukulele.

THE enfranchisement of woman has made clear that language is still enchained. It is not free enough, at any rate, to provide a proper designation for certain women among the employees of the Boston-Fire Department, and a court has ruled that they must be set down as "firemen." Probably that is as acceptable as "firewomen." But why not some common term, of a proper industrial rather than a personal significance? The quandary reminds one of the difficulties experienced by one who finds occasion to refer to a group of men and women with a personal pronoun following a collective noun, and is driven to an awkward use of both masculine and feminine forms. A sentence like "Everybody is eager to do 'his or her' best," for example, would go so much more smoothly if some common pronoun like "han" or "hin," perhaps, could be adopted in place of "his or her."

PEAT is again to the front as a fuel. Ireland, needless to say, burns it in large quantities, being amply supplied by the extensive bogs that are to be found all over the island; Scotland substitutes it for coal in the sparsely-peopled valleys that cross and recross its picturesque Highlands. Denmark now sees such possibilities in peat that a technical committee has been formed to study the question of its further utilization. One of the great objections to peat has always been its bulk, the large space it occupies in proportion to the amount of heat available, and if the investigations of the committee result in marked compression, peat may find much more extensive use in countries like Denmark, that are practically dependent upon outside sources for fuel.

WHEN Bainbridge Colby, United States Secretary of State, now on a South American tour, arrives in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, he will probably find this famous resort at the height of its bathing season. Montevideo, it is interesting at this time to remember, has one of the best ports on the American Atlantic coast, and a population of over 400,000. Socially, it clings to old Spanish customs. It resembles Chicago in being a great meat-packing center, but its business characteristics are evidently quite different in other respects, for its people decline to "rush."

THANKS to a newly-discovered possibility in applying the X-ray process, it is claimed that there need be no more traffic in bogus old masters. One of the faculty of the Sorbonne has worked out a method of detection of the counterfeit, making use of the declared fact that the originals have metallic paint that is impenetrable to the rays of light, and imitations merely vegetable dye colors. One may venture to say that after an examination of all the old paintings by means of the new test, if conditions are as reported, the stock of "genuine old masters," both in dealers' shops and in galleries, would be depleted considerably.